

FBIS-APA-84-013
Thursday
19 January 1984
Vol IV No 013

Daily Report

ASIA & PACIFIC



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration by FBIS are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard, received, or published but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 013

19 January 1984

JAPAN

Abe To Discuss Trade Problems With Bush	C 1
Agriculture Minister Reiterates Stance on Talks	C 1
Government Survey Probes European Investment	C 1
Companies Linked To Smuggling Boat to DPRK	C 2
LDP Decides on Fiscal 1984 Budget Guidelines	C 2
Government Advisory Panel Proposes Tariff Cuts	C 3
Komoto Presents Fiscal '84 'Economic Outlook'	C 3

NORTH KOREA

Chon Policy Speech Deceptive 'Balderdash' [VRPR]	D 1
VRPR Cites Response From South to Talks Proposal	D 2
Further Reaction	D 4
South's Purchase of F-4 Fighters Denounced	D 5
Struggles for Press Freedom in South Noted	D 5
Mobilization of Students in South Condemned	D 6
Soviet Media Reports on Repression in South Cited	D 6
TASS Scores Suppression	D 6
TRUD Denounces 'Purge'	D 7
Koreans in Japan Protest South's Repression	D 7
Mindanao Protest of Forced Fingerprinting Noted	D 8
Soviet Papers Cited on U.S., S. Korean Arms Buildup	D 8
Pak Song-chol Meets With PLO Mission Chief	D 8
Ethiopian Economic Delegation Concludes Visit	D 9
Cooperation Agreement Signed	D 9
Kong Chin-tae at Departure	D 9
NODONG SINMUN on Party Ideological Indoctrination [14 Jan]	D 10
Daily Urges Becoming Revolutionary Fighters [NODONG SINMUN 16 Jan]	D 13
Role of Improving Standard of Living Discussed [NODONG SINMUN 15 Jan]	D 15

SOUTH KOREA

U.S. Trade Delegates Meet With Prime Minister	E 1
Maritime Police Seize Japanese Fishing Boat	E 1
St. Lucian Prime Minister Compton Visits	E 2
Denounces North's Terrorism	E 2
Chon Hosts Luncheon	E 2
Compton Departs	E 3
ROK Mission Chiefs Discuss Foreign Policy [KOREA HERALD 18 Jan]	E 3
Cuba Promises Visas for ROK Basketball Squad	E 4

BURMA

VOPB on Fighting Near Keng Tung, Salween River G 1
 VOPB Carries Burma CP Greetings to Philippine CP G 1

KAMPUCHEA

VONADK on Soviet 'Large-Scale War Preparations' H 1
 VODK Commentary Attacks Lao Offer to Fight H 1
 VODK Editorial Marks National Army Anniversary H 3
 Thai Paper Reports SRV-Khmer Rouge Fierce Fight H 4
 [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 17 Jan]

LAOS

Leaders Condole on Death of Souvanna Phouma I 1
 PASASON Editorial on Party Plenum Resolution [19 Jan] I 1
 KPL Raps Western Media Chemical Warfare 'Campaign' I 3
 SRV Communications, Transport Delegation Arrives I 3
 Met by Transport Minister I 3
 Talks Held I 4
 Thai Paper Says Drive on Resistance Group Over I 4
 [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 19 Jan]

THAILAND

Athit To Discuss Weapons Sales During U.S. Visit J 1
 [BANGKOK POST 18 Jan]
 Kriangsak Chamanan Leaves for Visit to Vietnam J 2
 [BANGKOK POST 19 Jan]
 Army Secretary Gives Briefing on Kampuchea J 2
 Iranian Official Proposes Trade Expansion J 2
 Army To Use Chinese Type 105-MM Rockets J 3
 Antiguerilla Operation Ends 'Satisfactorily' J 3
 Briefs: 1983 Rice Exports J 3

VIETNAM

Hanoi Radio Notes Increasing PRC-U.S. Collusion K 1
 Thailand's Kriangsak Arrives for Visit 18 Jan K 2
 VPA General Staff Holds All-Army Training Meeting K 2
 Council of Ministers Tet Directive Published K 3
 To Huu on Importance of Building District Level K 4

PHILIPPINES

Resumption of U.S. Bases Labor Talks Expected P 1
 [BUSINESS DAY 18 Jan]
 Marcos Pledges No New Peso Devaluation P 1
 Witness Ties Opposition To Aquino Slaying P 2
 Marcos Vows Campaign for Plebiscite Issues P 2
 [TIMES JOURNAL 18 Jan]
 Ruling Party Criticizes Opposition Demands P 3
 Nacionalista Party To Participate in Election P 3
 Drop in Crude Oil Production Predicted P 3
 [BUSINESS DAY 17 Jan]
 Muslim-Christian Armed Ban Discovered P 4
 [TIMES JOURNAL 18 Jan]

ABE TO DISCUSS TRADE PROBLEMS WITH BUSH

OW181219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 18 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will discuss trade problems with U.S. Vice President George Bush, the top U.S. official in charge of the trade dispute with Japan, when he visits Washington later this month, Foreign Ministry sources said Wednesday.

Under Abe's original schedule, he was merely to pay a courtesy call on the vice president, reserving the trade issue for talks with Secretary of State George Shultz. The sources said the Abe-Bush meeting is scheduled for January 27. The meeting will later be joined by Shultz, Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, Trade Representative William Brock and Treasury Secretary Donald Regan.

The United States is pressing Japan to increase its defense spending and expand the quotas for beef and citrus imported from the United States.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER REITERATES STANCE ON TALKS

OW190429 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 19 KYODO -- Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Shinjiro Yamamura Thursday reiterated the government stance that he would stress the need to defend Japanese agriculture during trade talks with the U.S. this weekend. Japan and the United States are to hold a two-day meeting to discuss their long-pending dispute over beef and citrus fruit trade in Tokyo Friday and Saturday. Yamamura also told reporters after a Cabinet meeting that he would adjust opinions with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe on Japan's stance toward the trade issue before Abe leaves for Washington on January 26. Earlier in the week, a government official said the bilateral trade dispute on beef and oranges would be solved at the two-day weekend talks. He said Japan would present the U.S. delegation with a proposal for a substantial expansion of import quotas for beef and oranges, though he added final figures are still to be worked out.

GOVERNMENT SURVEY PROBES EUROPEAN INVESTMENT

OW181117 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 18 KYODO -- A lack of information on the investment climate in Japan is discouraging potential European investors from setting up factories here, according to a government survey made available to KYODO News Service Wednesday.

The poll, however, revealed that many European manufacturing firms see Japan as a strategic center in the Asian market which offers a stable and able labor force, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said.

MITI's affiliated organization, Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) and its trade centers in Hamburg, Paris, Zurich, Copenhagen and Stockholm conducted the survey of 1,588 manufacturing companies and obtained responses from 233. Of those 233, the ministry said, 119 expressed interest in studying their investment plan in Japan. Including 23 with specific programs to establish factories in the near future. The poll found that the 119 potential European investors include 26 general machinery makers, 25 chemical and pharmaceutical concerns and 14 electric companies.

During a 10-year period ending in 1982, MITI's industrial location and environmental protection bureau said 100 foreign manufacturers located factories in Japan but only 33 were European. The United States accounted for 62 and there were three Canadian firms and one each from Hong Kong and Australia.

In the course of the survey, the Japanese ministry found that 54 percent of the 233 responding firms maintain offices in Japan. But only 15 percent of the total respondents own factories here. "As for information on setting up factories in Japan," the ministry said in a report, "the survey results uniformly pointed to a lack of data on Japanese market trends, fund procurements, joint and related enterprises, employment, taxes, distributions, subsidies, loans, etc."

"We are prepared to provide potential European investors with information they are after," said Kensaku Tomita of the MITI bureau's industrial location guidance division. He said such data will be distributed to interested European manufacturing firms via the overseas trade centers and, if they want, through MITI.

COMPANIES LINKED TO SMUGGLING BOAT TO DPRK

OW181323 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Kobe Jan 18 KYODO -- Police Wednesday searched two companies and 10 other places in connection with the smuggling of an old ship to North Korea in violation of Japan's foreign exchange control law.

Police said Fuji Sangyo Co of Ashiya and Asahi Suisan Co of Fukuoka City last October conspired with other shipping, trading and fishery firms to smuggle a 124-ton fishing boat to North Korea. The ship, once used as a freighter in Kushiro, Hokkaido Prefecture, was remodeled into a fishing boat last April.

Police sources said the two companies, which have trade relations with North Korea, exchanged the boat for fishery products. The export of a fishing boat requires approval from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Fishery Agency. Japan and North Korea have no diplomatic relations.

LDP DECIDES ON FISCAL 1984 BUDGET GUIDELINES

OW181111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 18 KYODO -- The Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Wednesday drew up a guideline for compilation of the next fiscal year's budget that calls for fiscal rehabilitation "without tax increases."

The guideline stressed the need to make "an overall review of the administrative and fiscal systems that had swollen after a period of high economic growth."

The ruling party confirmed the budget compilation should be made to "vigorously carry out administrative and fiscal reform, achieve sustained economic recovery and establish "harmonious" economic relations with foreign countries. To this effect, the LDP reiterated Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's policy of austerity, saying that the fiscal 1984 budget should be set at a level lower than the year before. It also proposed that national bond issues, or government borrowings from financial institutions and individuals, be reduced "considerably" in line with a goal to stop issuing deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1990.

The guideline stressed the need to promote measures to spur the domestic economy but put more emphasis on expansion of official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries and a buildup of Japan's defense capabilities.

The LDP also called on the government to promote efforts in the fields of cancer detection and high technology. It urged special help for the computer, information and space industries.

GOVERNMENT ADVISORY PANEL PROPOSES TARIFF CUTS

OW181333 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 18 KYODO -- A panel of government advisers Wednesday recommended tariff cuts on 47 items of prime concern to the United States, West European and Asian countries running trade deficits with Japan.

The tariff council also advised the finance minister to carry out an average 5 percent tariff reduction on 1,280 mining and manufactured products one year ahead of the schedule agreed to at the Tokyo round of multilateral talks for freer trade. The recommendations further called for a 55 percent rise in the ceiling on imports from developing countries subject to preferential duties. The Finance Ministry plans to put the three-point tariff package into force April 1, when fiscal 1984 begins, upon Diet (parliament) approval, officials said. The package will slash customs revenue by some 22 billion yen (94 million dollars) in fiscal 1984.

Among the 47 items were 27 of concern to the United States, including lumber, paper products and salmon, and 12 for Europe, including perfume and handkerchiefs.

The one-year advancement of the Tokyo round tariff-cutting agreement is based on Japan's policy to step up its own reductions to help hold down its snowballing trade surplus. Preferential duties are applied to 122 developing countries at present. The proposed raise in their ceiling will permit Japan to import 1.22 trillion yen (5.2 billion dollars) worth of goods under the preferential scheme compared with 785 billion yen (3.4 billion dollars) in fiscal 1983. Japan and the United States have agreed to eliminate their respective 4.2 percent import duty on semiconductors later this year as part of efforts for freer world commerce.

KOMOTO PRESENTS FISCAL '84 'ECONOMIC OUTLOOK'

OW190421 Tokyo KYODO in English 0246 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 19 KYODO -- The government announced Thursday an official "economic outlook" for fiscal 1984, projecting Japan's inflation-adjusted gross national product (GNP) growth at 4.1 percent, a rate slightly higher than this fiscal year's estimated 3.4 percent.

Economic Planning Agency Director General Toshio Komoto, who presented the outlook to a special Cabinet session, said that growth in the new fiscal year beginning April 1, will be prominently led by domestic demand in contrast with the current year in which exports have brought much of the growth. Domestic demand, such as personal spending and corporate investment, will account for 3.6 percent of the 4.1 percent growth, with exports filling the 0.5 percent gap.

Domestic demand is expected to account for 2.2 percent of the projected fiscal 1983 growth, and external demand 1.2 percent.

After the Cabinet meeting, Komoto told reporters that the growth estimate will most likely be revised upward later. He made the statement apparently in connection with complaints by other Cabinet members and leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party that the estimate is too modest.

Komoto said that with the role of fiscal policies limited due to the deficit-ridden state finance, the private sector of the economy will have to play a bigger role in generating growth.

The "economic outlook and basic policies for economic management for fiscal 1984" approved at the Cabinet meeting estimated the country's GNP at 296 trillion yen in nominal terms, up 5.9 percent before adjustment for price inflation. Consumer prices will rise 2.8 percent, compared with a revised 2.0 percent increase this fiscal year. Personal spending will grow by a "real" 4.1 percent in fiscal 1984 against an estimated 3.2 percent fiscal 1983 increase. This reflects a 4.7 percent increase expected in wage earners' income in fiscal 1984, up from an estimated 3.5 percent gain this fiscal year.

Housing investment is projected to increase 5.2 percent in real terms and 6.6 percent in nominal terms, compared with fiscal 1983 when it is expected to suffer drops of over 5 percent in both real and nominal terms.

Corporate investment in new plants and equipment, which lacked steam in the past year, will expand 5.1 percent in real terms and 6.1 percent in nominal terms in fiscal 1984. Much of the increase should come from greater spending on electronics-related technological innovations, EPA officials said.

The EPA, citing the reduced crude oil prices, revised downward the projected fiscal 1983 price inflation from 3.3 percent to 2.0 percent at consumer price levels and from 1.1 percent to a 2.3 percent fall at wholesale price levels. The agency kept its inflation-adjusted fiscal 1983 GNP growth projection unchanged at 3.4 percent but revised downward the nominal growth rate from 5.6 percent to 4.5 percent.

More prominent revisions were made in balance of payments projections. The EPA originally estimated the country's trade surplus and current account surplus for fiscal 1983 at 20 billion dollars and 9 billion dollars, respectively. The revised projections put the trade surplus at 34 billion dollars and the current account surplus at 23 billion dollars. The EPA's fiscal 1984 outlook said that both the trade and current account surpluses will prove to be almost the same as the revised fiscal 1983 levels.

While recovering domestic demand will work to stir up imports, growth of exports will decelerate due to various constraints, particularly the persistent trade friction with the U.S. and European countries, EPA officials said. The 4.1 percent official growth projection is lower than most growth estimates given as close to 5 percent by private research and banking institutions.

The government's 23 billion dollar current account surplus is also smaller than the average 26 billion dollar surplus predicted by 20 different private research institutions. Some analysts said the EPA apparently tried to avoid making the same mistake it made in the past in projecting the country's economic growth. In fiscal 1982, it estimated inflation-adjusted growth at 5.2 percent, but actual expansion for the year proved to be lower at 3.3 percent, forcing the Finance Ministry to revise downward its tax revenue estimate by 17 percent.

CHON POLICY SPEECH DECEPTIVE 'BALDERDASH'

SK190531 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 17 January, traitor Chon Tu-hwan made the so-called state policy speech at the 120th special session of the National Assembly. The policy speech was again filled, from beginning to end, with beautiful words and phrases, deceptive remarks, and colorful words designed to deceive people.

In the policy speech, which lasted more than 50 minutes, Chon Tu-hwan raved, as if he were a disciple of peace, about the establishment of world order without violence this year, the achievement of national reunification without resorting to violence, and the realization of politics and society without violence, following his babbling about the self-fabricated and self-staged Burma incident and the Korean airliner incident. In a word, this is an outburst reversing black and white and a hackneyed balderdash to deceive the people.

Chon Tu-hwan, first of all, babbled in his policy speech about the establishment of world order without violence. This is absurd. Chon Tu-hwan is a faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists, who are disturbing world peace, and a ringleader of establishing order through violence. This is well shown by his fabrication of the Korean airliner incident and the Burma bombing incident, which rank in the top of the world's 10 big news stories of last year. As for the Korean airliner incident and the Burma incident, they were large-scale international massacre in which he used fellow countrymen and even his right-hand men for his dirty political purposes by dragging them overseas.

It was traitor Chon Tu-hwan who actively supported the brigandish U.S. aggression against Grenada, describing it as a just undertaking, and who is destroying and trampling the just struggle of the Third World countries for freedom, reunification, peace, and justice both overtly and covertly. Chon Tu-hwan is the fanatic and ringleader of establishing order through violence. Chon Tu-hwan is the unmatched bellicose element and murderer who does not deserve to mention peace and justice at all. It is, therefore, preposterous for him to mention peace and justice and the establishment of a world order without violence.

Chon Tu-hwan's babbling about the achievement of national reunification without resorting to violence is a shameless and deceptive outburst to deceive the people. It is well known to the world that Chon Tu-hwan, a faithful U.S. imperialist stooge, has no intention of realizing the national reunification from the beginning. Although he babbles about dialogue and reunification, in reality, Chon babbles about reunification by force of arms and reunification by winning over and destroying communism, instead of peaceful reunification.

It was the Chon Tu-hwan ring that brutally persecuted and massacred the patriotic youths and students and residents of Kwangju who cried for reunification as their cherished desire, and that arrested and detained Pastor Cho Sung-hyok, Yi Yong-hui, and Kang Man-kil who praised the Koryo confederal system, which is the shortcut to reunification. He is also inspiring North-South confrontation, stepping up preparations for a war of northward invasion, and laying obstacles to peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, raving that there is only confrontation with the North and that reunification should not even be dreamed of.

At this moment when traitor Chon Tu-hwan is raving about reunification without violence, they are continuously waging maneuvers to stage provocations of northward invasion. They are planning to stage the South Korean-U.S. joint military exercise "Team Spirit" from 1 February, the largest in scale so far. Despite this, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about the politics of national reunification without resorting to violence. This is a hypocritical slogan to deceive our masses and the world's opinion and proves that he seeks division only, rather than reunification.

In his policy speech, Chon Tu-hwan babbled about realization of society without violence and said that politics without violence is the shortcut to acclimatization of democracy, thus speaking at length as if true democracy were about to arrive in this land. This is also a political outburst designed to gain popularity. The unequalled fascist dictatorial maniac traitor Chon Tu-hwan who does not hesitate to eliminate his political rivals and to massacre the masses for long-term power will not succeed in deceiving a single man with his outbursts.

Chon Tu-hwan is an incarnation of violence and barbarity who immersed Kwangju in a sea of blood and snatched power through violence. The relationship between Chon Tu-hwan and violence is inseparable. Such a fanatic of violence babbled about order without violence and politics without violence. This is balderdash, because he will continue today's suppressive politics based on violence. No matter how hard Chon Tu-hwan may try to rave about politics without violence and acclimatization of democracy, he will not be able to hide his dirty nature as a murderer and his ugly features as a fascist dictator.

Therefore, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's so-called policy speech is a desperate last-ditch effort to hide his filthy nature as a murderer, warmonger, and splittist and to extricate himself from isolation at home and abroad. Our masses should not be deceived any more by the deceptive remarks of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, and should struggle against it to the last. Chon Tu-hwan should not make such outbursts deceiving the people, and should step down from power without delay in accordance with the consistent will and demand of the people at home and abroad.

VRPR CITES RESPONSE FROM SOUTH TO TALKS PROPOSAL

SK180239 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Talk from the feature program "Hour for Compatriots in the North"]

[Text] In this hour, we will hear some voices of people from all walks of life, supporting North Korea's proposal for holding tripartite talks.

North Korea's proposal for tripartite talks has great repercussions among people from all walks of life.

A certain Yi, a worker living in Songnam District, Seoul, said: North Korea has advanced a new, epochal proposal for holding a tripartite meeting between North Korea and the United States with the participation of the South Korean authorities, for signing a peace agreement with the United States, and for adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and South. This proposal is a practical, rational, and nation-saving one that will open a decisive stage in preventing a war on the Korean peninsula and achieving the cause for peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Because of the criminal war maneuvers of the United States, the danger of war, especially that of a nuclear war, has further increased on the Korean peninsula with the passage of time.

Such being an exigent situation, taking a practical measure to avoid the danger of war by holding a tripartite meeting, by withdrawing U.S. forces from South Korea, by greatly reducing North and South Korean troops, and by ending the state of military confrontation will fully meet the requirements of the situation and the desire of our people and the peace-loving people of the world. Fully supporting North Korea's proposal on the tripartite talks, we workers urge the United States and the South Korean authorities to respond to it sincerely.

A certain Kim, a journalist residing in Chung-ku District, Seoul, said: North Korea's proposal, dated 10 January, on the tripartite talks is a rational one that fully meets the requirements of the contemporary era and the situation and is a practical one that has been advanced based on a correct analysis of the conditions and potential developed on the Korean peninsula. The Korean peninsula is a zone where the situation is extremely strained, and where military hardware is very densely massed, and is a most dangerous zone where there is the highest possibility of the outbreak of a nuclear war by the United States. While maneuvering to concoct an Asian-type NATO, the South Korean and U.S. authorities have further heightened tension in the Far East. There has never been such tension on the Korean peninsula as we see today. There has never been such a danger of a nuclear war as we see today. Indeed, North Korea's proposal on tripartite talks, which has made a breakthrough in preventing a war on the Korean peninsula and in achieving peace and peaceful reunification, is a peace-loving, patriotic one at the crucial moment when we are forced to make a choice among the causes of war, peace, perpetual division, and reunification. The practical, just, and fair nature of North Korea's recent proposal on tripartite talks rests in the fact that these talks will discuss practical questions to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula by allowing the South Korean authorities to participate in talks between North Korea and the United States and to remove obstacles on the road toward reunification. Because of this, our people approve North Korea's recent proposal and demand that the tripartite talks be held quickly. If the South Korean and U.S. authorities truly want peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, they should accept North Korea's proposal on tripartite talks and behave affirmatively.

A certain Ho, a student of Seoul University said: North Korea has advanced a proposal for discussing the questions of signing a peaceful agreement between North Korea and the United States and of withdrawing U.S. forces from South Korea by holding a tripartite meeting. The proposal also calls for adopting a nonaggression declaration that would envisage a mutual pledge by the North and South to neither use arms nor attack their counterpart, a large reduction of troops and armaments, and an end to the state of military confrontation. This proposal is one that shows love of peace and seeks reunification. Signing a peace agreement between North Korea and the United States and withdrawing U.S. forces from South Korea are a basic factor guaranteeing durable peace on the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

If the United States truly wants peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, it should respond to North Korea's peace-loving proposal as a counterpart that signed the armistice agreement. The results will be good for the United States. Adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and South by holding a tripartite meeting will constitute an epochal step for easing tension in our country and for achieving the cause of peace and peaceful reunification. Instead of running counter to the desire of the people for peace and independent and peaceful reunification, the South Korean and U.S. authorities should positively respond to North Korea's nation-saving proposal. Fully supporting and approving North Korea's recent proposal on tripartite talks, which will open a decisive stage in the cause of peace and the peaceful reunification of our country, we students will resolutely struggle to implement this proposal.

Further Reaction

SK180137 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] The masses of all walks of life are ardently welcoming the North's proposal for tripartite talks.

A certain Mr Chong, a professor in Seoul, said: The North's proposal for the tripartite talks is another touching news which guarantees the future destiny of the nation. I was greatly moved by the North's proposal for the tripartite talks. The North is, indeed, making all efforts possible for the future of the nation.

Today, the Korean peninsula is at the crossroads of peace or the holocaust of a nuclear war by the United States. Preventing the calamities of a nuclear war is the supreme task that we should carry out for the nation. I think that the North's proposal for the tripartite talks proceeded from its genuine nation-loving stand to open a road for carrying out the task. I actively support the North's proposal for the tripartite talks.

A certain Mr Kim, a company employee in Seoul, said: I ardently welcome the North's proposal for the tripartite talks. When the 4 July North-South Joint Statement was issued, the masses in the North and the South were teeming with great pleasure and excitement. However, it was not long before their pleasure and excitement disappeared, and the road toward reunification was blocked. This was because the questions of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and of the termination of the U.S. interference in domestic affairs -- preconditions for a dialogue for reunification -- were not settled.

For this reason, the North's proposal for the signing of a peace agreement with the United States, discussion about the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, and the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression with the South Korean ruling authorities at the tripartite talks is very just.

Whether the tripartite talks are supported or rejected will be a touchstone deciding whether or not the North-South reunification is desired.

A certain Mr Pak, a worker in Incheon, said: I have thought that reunification has become dimmer with each passing day. Upon hearing the news report on the North's proposal for the tripartite talks, however, I felt relieved. I have spent no single day of pleasure because I have thought that I would not see the day of national reunification in my life.

This time the North set forth a new proposal opening a bright vista for reunification. The strained situation on the Korean peninsula and in the nation resulted from the U.S. troops' occupation and domination of South Korea. The rulers have caused the situation on the Korean peninsula to be strained, following the United States. Under these circumstances, the North put forward the proposal for, first of all [uson], concluding a peace agreement with the United States, discussing the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, and adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South at the tripartite talks. This is very just. The reason is that a phase in favor of the independent reunification of the country can be created and, accordingly, the North and the South can hold a dialogue for reunification.

I genuinely support the North's proposal for the tripartite talks. I hope that the day will come when a peace agreement is signed, the U.S. troops leave, and a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South is adopted through the holding of the tripartite talks at an early date, and, thus, the North and the South hold a dialogue for reunification. The United States and the rulers should not try to lay obstacles to the North's new proposal, but should respond to it.

SOUTH'S PURCHASE OF F-4 FIGHTERS DENOUNCED

SK190510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 19 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppets on January 16 announced through a "government"-controlled radio that they "greatly increased the combat power" by purchasing "F-4 Phantom" fighter planes with the money "saved from the fund for the upkeep" of the puppet air force units.

Saying this is a good example of increasing combat power through a "reduction of budget", the puppets intend to launch into such farce on an extensive scale in the future.

Obsessed with the anti-communist, anti-DPRK racket, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is inciting a war fever and running amuck in the arms buildup, even forcing the hunger stricken puppet army soldiers to further tighten their belts.

STRUGGLES FOR PRESS FREEDOM IN SOUTH NOTED

SK190521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA) -- Students in Seoul raided nine newspaper forwarding cars of a subsidized newspaper office in early December last year and burnt the cars loaded with the day's paper. Earlier, in the middle of November, a group of students of Koryo University broke into an office room of SEOUL SINMUN and waged a powerful struggle, shouting "kill the venal journalists."

These violent struggles of students that broke out one of the heels on the other were not accidental. They were an eruption of the deep-seated resentment of the people at the fascist clique's control and suppression of the press.

From the first days of their usurpation of power, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique ran riot in suppression of the press and persistently resorted to criminal acts to reduce the press organs to a veil for their treacherous nature and anti-popular policy.

The puppet clique rigged up the fascist "basic law on the press" at the end of 1980 and malrevised the "law on the registration of publishing and printing houses" in February 1981 to gag the press totally.

The fascist clique's repression of the press has converted South Korea into a graveyard of the press, a dark land where everyone is forced to be blind, deaf and dumb.

Such acts of the puppet clique to obliterate the press are coming up against a resolute rebuff of broad sections of the people.

In "declaration to patriotic students" in September last year, students of Songgyungwan University in Seoul branded the fascist clique as a "group of vicious men enforcing the policy of making the people ignorant" and denounced them for "circulating distorted reports, propagandizing fictitious 'government'-sponsored ideology and spreading corruption and pleasure-seeking culture."

The declaration demanded an immediate abolition of the "basic law on the press" categorically denying the freedom of speech and the press.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party, issued a statement in June last year, expressing his resolve to "continue to struggle for democratic reforms." In the statement he criticized the puppet clique and the subsidized communication media for not reporting about his hunger strike. In a joint statement with Kim Tae-chung on the 38th anniversary of the August 15, Kim Yong-sam strongly demanded the reinstatement of the dismissed journalists, restoration of the closed press organs and freedom of the press.

In November last year, 45 dissident figures of South Korea including Mun Ik-hwan, Ham Se-ung, Ham Sok-hon and Ko Un published a "declaration on the present situation" in joint name, demanding the restoration of freedom of the press.

The National Council for Democracy, an organization of dissident figures, in the statement dated June 13 last year declared that the South Korean news media should stop serving the fascist clique as propaganda tools.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique can never check the righteous struggle of the South Korean people for freedom of the press. The harsher the repression, the greater the resistance to them.

MOBILIZATION OF STUDENTS IN SOUTH CONDEMNED

SK190817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 19 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique mobilized students of Chungbuk and Chongju Universities and Chongju Women's Normal University in North Chungchong Province as police assistants during the winter vacation from December last year under the name of "crime-prevention activity," according to a radio report from Seoul.

As a result, students posted at "major police stations" in the province are suffering from the "crime-prevention activities" from 8 hours in the evening to 4 at dawn in cold days.

In forcibly mobilizing students in cracking down upon the people, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique craftily scheme to foster the people's distrust in students and block the anti-"government" struggle of students.

SOVIET MEDIA REPORTS ON REPRESSION IN SOUTH CITED

TASS Scores Suppression

SK130838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 13 (KCNA) -- TASS on January 10 exposed the South Korean puppet clique's harsher crackdown on professors and students.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" of South Korea is raising again a "devil hunting" whirlwind, TASS said that the Seoul secret police have arrested former university professors on standard charges of engaging in "subversive activities." This, it noted, shows that outright arbitrariness against those who demand democracy is prevalent in South Korea and discloses the corruption of the ruling clique and its undisguised anti-popular, pro-American policy.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan and his associates scheme to kick up a big campaign for ferreting out "seditious elements" among intellectuals this year and to "expel" students and teachers from universities which are regarded as strongholds of the anti-"government" movement, it said.

The wholesale roundup in Seoul was committed with the encouragement of Washington following the South Korean puppet clique's "amnesty" propaganda, TASS said, and added: Such intrigue was necessary for Chon Tu-hwan and his patron across the ocean to cover up the suppression by the Seoul "regime."

TRUD Denounces 'Purge'

SK140844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 11 (KCNA) -- Soviet papers carried articles exposing brutal repression by the South Korean puppet clique. The Soviet paper TRUD on January 11 published an article titled "Seoul Clique Continue 'Purge'" denouncing the arrest of professors at universities in Seoul by the South Korean police on stereotyped "charges" of "subversive activities." The South Korean authorities plan to carry out a massive "purge" of intellectuals this year for the purpose of stifling the dissident movement it noted. Even according to official data, the paper said, the South Korean secret police arrested more than 400 participants in the movement against the U.S. occupation and dictatorship last year.

Another paper, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, conveyed this news.

KOREANS IN JAPAN PROTEST SOUTH'S REPRESSION

SK141055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 14 (KCNA) -- The "Society of Families and Compatriots for Rescuing Japan-Resident South Korean Political Prisoners" held a meeting in Tokyo and denounced the criminal act of the South Korean military fascist clique in illegally arresting three Japan-resident Koreans by faking up one more false case in October last year, according to MINJOK SIBO, a paper of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan). Speaking at the meeting Kim Tae Myong, general secretary of this organisation, denounced the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" for cooking up various "cases" by charging Japan-resident Koreans "with spying" and called for rallying more Koreans overseas in the struggle for rescuing the political prisoners. The movement for rescuing the Japan-resident Korean political prisoners, he said, is a struggle for keeping pace with the movement for democracy in South Korea.

Another speaker, Kim Un-taek, director of the organisational department of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification (Hanmintong), said: the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is isolated and rejected at home and abroad and that it fabricates a number of "spying cases" to divert the people's attention elsewhere and deliver itself from the crisis of "power."

The meeting decided to form the October 19 rescue organisation to expand and strengthen the movement for rescuing Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea.

Messages of protest to the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese Government were adopted at the meeting.

MINDAN PROTESTS OF FORCED FINGERPRINTING NOTED

SK160550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 16 (KCNA) -- Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") who have refused to seal their fingerprints for the "foreigners registration card" formed a national liaison council for lawsuit against forced fingerprint, according to MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of "Mindan."

The inaugural meeting of the council held in Tokyo was attended by more than 300 Koreans who are waging a legal struggle against the fingerprints forced upon them by the Japanese authorities, and their helpers and a lawyers corps.

The attendants of the meeting pointed to the illegality of the "duty of sealing fingerprint" and denounced the Japanese police authorities for treating Japan-resident Koreans as criminals.

They stressed the need to strengthen and develop the anti-fingerprint campaign that had been waged separately in the past into a uniform and organized movement in the future.

SOVIET PAPERS CITED ON U.S., S. KOREAN ARMS BUILDUP

SK190813 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 16 (KCNA) -- Soviet papers published articles denouncing the arms buildup and provocations of the United States and the South Korean puppet clique.

The paper IZVESTIYA January 15 in an article titled "Who Is Increasing Tension?" said: Washington's line of aggression is the basic cause of the tension on the Korean peninsula and in Asia as a whole.

The United States and the South Korean puppet regimes are largely reinforcing armed forces and committing provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Washington seeks the aim to keep Korea divided forever and goads the South Korean clique to the "policy of confrontation" entailing the adventure of a new dangerous war.

U.S. imperialism attaches great importance to the U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance now in the making.

The ambition to establish domination over Asia is part of Washington's expansionist line and of its moves to block the people's struggle for freedom and national liberation.

The paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA under the headline "Washington Is to Blame" carried a similar article.

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS WITH PLO MISSION CHIEF

SK150841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 15 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol on January 14 met and had a talk with Mustafa Safarini, chief of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang, who paid a courtesy call on him. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chong-il was on hand.

ETHIOPIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Cooperation Agreement Signed

SK132321 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 14 (KCNA) -- The first meeting of the joint committee of economy, science and technology, trade and culture between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the provisional military government of Socialist Ethiopia was held in Pyongyang.

The problems of strengthening friendship and solidarity between the two countries, establishing a new international economic order through the mobilization of the already created economic and technical potential and possibility and promoting South-South cooperation among developing countries were discussed at the meeting, which ended in the signing of an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two governments.

The signing ceremony was held in Pyongyang on January 13.

Present there on our side were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Minister of Natural Resources Development Ko Chong-sik, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Chong-in and other personages concerned.

Present on the opposite side were head of the government economic delegation of Socialist Ethiopia Tesfaye Dinka, minister of finance, and its members tekeze-shoa aytenfiso, minister of mines and energy; Tekola Dejene, minister of agriculture; Alem Alazar, commissioner of national water resources commission, and other suite members.

The agreement was signed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae upon the authorization of the DPRK Government and by Minister Tesfaye Dinka upon the authorization of the provisional military government of Socialist Ethiopia.

According to the agreement, the DPRK Government will deliver in the form of interest-free loan equipment, machines and materials for the construction of a hydraulic power station with a 150,000-kw capacity, a factory of irrigation and drinking water pumps, a wooden ship yard and other objects of economic cooperation to the provisional military government of Socialist Ethiopia, and render free technical cooperation in the domains of agriculture and mining.

Kong Chin-tae at Departure

SK132255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 14 (KCNA) -- The government economic delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Tesfaye Dinka, minister of finance, left here for home on January 13 by air.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Minister of Natural Resources Development Ko Chong-sik, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Chong-in, and other personages concerned.

NODONG SINMUN ON PARTY IDEOLOGICAL INDOCTRINATION

SK140509 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2243 GMT 13 Jan 84

[NODONG SINMUN 14 January special article: "The Continuous Development of the Work of Our Party"]

[Text] The party is the staff headquarters of the revolution and a powerful weapon in building socialism and communism. Only by continuously improving party work can we strengthen the party and successfully carry out the work of building socialism and communism by increasing the leadership role of the party. Therefore, bringing about a revolutionary change in party work to meet the requirements of the development of the situation poses a basic question in building the party of the working class and in achieving the revolutionary cause.

The wisdom of our party has been demonstrated in successfully solving this question. Our party has attained great success in strengthening the party and in accelerating the revolution and construction by setting forth a policy for improving and strengthening party work and by leading the struggle to implement this policy.

The programmatic document issued by our party center on 14 January last year and the struggle to implement this document are of great significance in improving party work in a revolutionary fashion. Proceeding from a scientific analysis of the current complicated and strained situation and from the task assigned to our party, the document comprehensively explains the way to bring about a revolutionary change in party work. The document contains basic questions in improving party work in a revolutionary manner, such as questions of vigorously waging struggles to heighten the effect of artistic films, of successfully carrying out the work of establishing the system of the party's monolithic idea and work with men, of strengthening the party guidance in socialist economic construction, and of thoroughly realizing the great leader-type work style.

The document is a historic one designed to strengthen and develop our party into a powerful, militant organization that more vigorously advances and struggles and to brightly illuminate the future path of the struggle to victoriously accelerate the chuche revolutionary cause.

The situation shows that the policies set forth in this document are valuable guidelines that help in smoothly achieving weighty duties assigned to the party by more aggressively and freshly carrying out party work to meet the requirements of the development of the situation.

The period since the publication of the historic document has been a worthwhile one in which great progress has been made in carrying out the task assigned by the sixth party congress to the sector of party building by vigorously waging a struggle to implement the policies in the document. Political and ideological indoctrination have developed in helping functionaries and party members firmly prepare themselves as chuche-type communist revolutionaries by helping the organizations of our party vigorously struggle to implement the policies set forth in the document under the party's leadership. Thus a new upsurge has been brought about in the revolution and construction. The justness of the policies in the document has been proven through practical activities, and the might and vitality of these policies have been further demonstrated with the passage of time.

The vitality of the document has been demonstrated in that great success has been gained in indoctrinating people in a revolutionary way by brilliantly implementing the policy for the party's ideological work -- the policy for conducting indoctrination in the entire party through films.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: We should continuously develop the ideological revolution to indoctrinate and remodel all members of society into true communist-type men and to continuously increase their revolutionary zeal.

Ideological work is the basic duty of the party. Always paying close attention to ideological work, our party has continuously developed this work to meet the requirements of the development of the situation. Based on the success and experience of the party's ideological indoctrination, our party set forth a policy at the outset of last year for vigorously waging the struggle in the entire party to heighten the effect of films. The struggle to heighten the effect of films reflects a superior policy on ideological indoctrination, which our party has uniquely set forth and implemented.

Film art is a powerful method of indoctrinating the people. Our party has provided a revolutionary opportunity for the party's ideological work by helping comprehensively and deeply carry out ideological indoctrination through films, such as the artistic films "The Star of Korea," "The Responsible Secretary of the County Party Committee," "Always With a Single Mind," "The Pledge of That Day," and "Wolmi Island." This eloquently demonstrates the wise leadership of our party which has recently and aggressively carried out its ideological indoctrination to meet the requirements of the development of the situation by boldly breaking away from old ideas and notions.

The artistic films which have been successfully produced under the party's guidance contain questions that should be solved in the ideological work of our party, such as questions of loyalty of revolutionary warriors to the party and the leader, of the improvement of the work style of functionaries, and of revolutionizing families.

In accordance with party policies, the struggle to heighten the effect of these films has been briskly waged in various sectors and units. As a result, a new change has been brought about in the ideological and spiritual features and work style of functionaries, party members, and workers, and miracles and innovations have been achieved and brought about on the battleground of socialist construction.

Through the struggle to heighten the effect of films, the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance -- the spirit of unconditionally implementing partylines and policies to the end -- has been displayed among party members and workers. Party members and workers have heroically performed exploits in examining themselves to see if they have glorified moments of their lives just as the heroes of the films did in responsibly achieving the revolutionary duties assigned by the party and in the struggle to achieve the magnificent program for socialist economic construction in the 1980's. In particular, the construction workers at the third ore dressing site of the Komdok mining complex, construction workers at the Nampo lockgate, and the struggle of the working class to normalize production on a higher level show how high the zeal and determination of our people are to follow the high spiritual attitude of the heroes of films and to live and struggle just as they did.

As a result of the vigorous struggle to heighten the effect of films, guiding functionaries have developed a correct guidance style of deeply mingling with the people, just as Cha Sok-pin, hero of the artistic film "The Responsible Secretary of a County Party Committee," did; of sharing weal and woe with them; of successfully achieving their assigned tasks by giving priority to political work -- work with men.

The vitality of the document rests in the fact that it has helped further strengthen the might of the unity between the party and the revolutionary ranks by continuously developing the work of establishing the system of the party's monolithic idea and by effectively carrying out work with men.

Establishing the system of the party's monolithic idea is the basic principle of building the party and is work which we should further develop with the development of the revolution. In the historic document, our party delineated the task of firmly establishing the system of the party's monolithic idea among party members and workers to meet the requirements of the development of the situation and the method of achieving this task. It has vigorously led the struggle to achieve this task.

Thanks to the party's correct policies and leadership, a struggle was waged among the party members and the working people to strengthen education on unitary ideology, to solidify unity and cohesion of the party and revolutionary ranks, and to establish the revolutionary work system and regulations within the entire party. Thus, the unity and cohesion of the entire party and the revolutionary ranks have been solidified more invincibly because the party members and the working people, assuming the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas as firm faith, have positively struggled to implement these ideas.

Also, an orderly work system by which the entire party moves in accordance with a single regulation has been firmly established in our party. At the same time, because all party organizations have strengthened work with people and the work of establishing the revolutionary spirit needed for living according to what the party dictates and because they have done the work of ideological education by linking it closely to revolutionary practice, the party loyalty of the functionaries and party members has been heightened and a spirit of working and living in thorough reliance on the party organizations has been firmly established.

Thanks to all these successes, our party has been strengthened and solidified organizationally and ideologically, and its combat capability [chonturyok] and leadership capability have been further enhanced.

The vitality of the document also lies in the fact that it has enabled socialist construction to mark a new upsurge by strengthening the party's leadership over economic work. Following the party's policies, our party organizations have laid substantial groundwork for the organizational and political work designed to heighten their own militant ability [chontujok kinung] and role, to create a revolutionary atmosphere like the one that prevailed in the postwar era of a great Chollima upsurge, and to actively summon party members and working people to the implementation of economic tasks.

As the party members and working people from all sectors of the national economy vigorously staged a struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" in the spirit and mettle that prevailed in the postwar era of a great Chollima upsurge, new renovating successes are being achieved.

Also, the document has demonstrated great vitality in the course of enabling the functionaries to positively emulate the great leader's work method and to thoroughly carry it out.

The great leader's work method is the collective name for all the work methods that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has created himself and is embodied in the course of leading the revolution and construction for a long historic period of more than half a century.

Stating important problems that arise in emulating and embodying the great leader's work method in the document; our party has placed emphasis on the matter of mastering the history of the respected and beloved leader in particular.

This has made another contribution to advocating, defending, and establishing the leader's work method and is a turning point in making our functionaries carry out their work in accordance with the demands of the revolutionary work methods created and embodied by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The revolutionary tasks facing our party today are very difficult and vast and the situation is complicated as well as tense.

All party organizations and party functionaries should continuously and thoroughly carry out our party's policies designed to create a revolutionary change in party ideological work in accordance with the demands of the prevailing situation and the revolutionary development.

All party organizations should continuously adhere to the struggle of making the most use of the art of films which is demonstrating great vitality through practice and should continue deepening this struggle.

Thus, everyone should make himself an ardent revolutionary warrior as required by the 1980's by emulating the examples set by revolutionary patriots of old, such as Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su.

By aggressively carrying out the work of political and ideological education, upholding the great leader's new year message, party organizations and party functionaries should further solidify our party and revolutionary ranks, carry out this year's militant tasks successfully, and achieve an epochal advance in the struggle designed to implement the program of economic construction in the 1980's.

DAILY URGES BECOMING REVOLUTIONARY FIGHTERS

SK162301 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 16 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an editorial entitled "Let Us Become Ardent Revolutionary Fighters Glorifying the 80s", which says: In order to successfully fulfill the revolutionary tasks facing us under the prevailing situation all the functionaries and working people should be firmly prepared to be staunch revolutionary fighters required by the 80s.

Becoming revolutionary fighters required by the 80s means, in the true sense of the word, possessing political and ideological traits and qualities for successfully fulfilling the revolutionary tasks set forth by it, the editorial notes, and stresses:

What is important in preparing all the people to be revolutionary fighters required by the 80s is to continue to develop in depth the work for learning from the examples of the indomitable revolutionary soldiers who were faithful to the party and the revolution in the past.

Kim Hyok, Cha Kwang-su and other young communists, the heroic soldiers who fought courageously in the period of the fatherland liberation war and the postwar period, following their revolutionary spirit and the unassuming heroes are paragons of chuchetype communist revolutionaries. Their steadfast revolutionary spirit powerfully inspires the people to struggle and exploits.

To learn from the examples of the young communists and other revolutionary forerunners is an important work for guaranteeing the inheritance of our revolution.

Only when we follow and inherit the fighting spirit of the forerunners who were boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader from the dawn of our revolution can we carry our revolution to accomplishment. Herein lies the purpose of the policy advanced by our party for learning from the examples of Kim Hyok, Cha Kwang-su and So Chong-ae today in the 80s.

Noting that a great progress has been made in the ideological and moral traits of our people in the course of implementing the policy put forward by our party, the editorial remarks:

Our party saw to it that many revolutionary films were produced to guide the functionaries and working people to follow the revolutionary spirit of the forerunners through vivid artistic representation.

The revolutionaries whom our functionaries and working people should follow, always regarding them as the paragons, are Comrade Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su who held the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the leader of the revolution in the early period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, Comrade Kim Chaek who devoted his all to the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the accomplishment of the cause of building the party, state and army and right after the liberation, Comrade Chang Chol-ku who remained faithful to General Kim Il-song, in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, trusting only him, the Coastal Artillery company men on Wolmi Island who defended every inch of the soil of the fatherland at the cost of their lives, in response to the order of the supreme commander, and the ten party members of Nakwon and the grandma in Taesong who held him in high esteem; deeply revering him, in the difficult period after the war.

Our party values these revolutionaries more than anyone else and educates the younger generation to respect them and follow their examples, not forgetting them. Herein lies the characteristics and wisdom of our party which attaches importance to the inheritance of the revolution.

Saying that the main point in following the examples of the young communists and other indomitable revolutionary soldiers in the past is to cherish boundless loyalty to the party and the leader as one's own faith and duty; the editorial says: The indomitable revolutionary spirit possessed by the revolutionary soldiers was the spirit of holding in high esteem and staunchly defending the leader of the revolution and unconditionally accepting and implementing his ideas, lines and policies.

It further says: To become faithful revolutionary fighters, all the functionaries and working people must thoroughly establish the revolutionary world outlook. Only then can they bitterly hate imperialism, the exploiting system and classes, fight them uncompromisingly and ardently love and defend their fatherland and socialist system.

All the functionaries and party members must thoroughly establish the revolutionary world outlook and thus become true revolutionary fighters who safeguard as the apple of the eye the unity and cohesion of the party based on revolutionary comradeship and share their destiny with the party to the end.

ROLE OF IMPROVING STANDARD OF LIVING DISCUSSED

SK151333 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2238 GMT 14 Jan 84

[NODONG SINMUN 15 January special article: "The Improvement of the People's Living Standard and the Demonstration of the Superiority of the Socialist System"]

[Text] In his New Year address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the drastic improvement of the people's living standard as one of the cardinal tasks for socialist economic construction this year. Contained herein is his intention to thoroughly implement a decision of the sixth party congress on the epochal improvement of the people's material and cultural lives and to further demonstrate the superiority of our country's socialist system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: This year we should elevate the level of the people's material and cultural lives a step higher by concentrating great efforts on the production of consumer goods for the people.

The constant improvement of the people's standard of living is one of the intrinsic superiorities of the socialist system. Material and cultural life constitute an important field of the people's lives. Only when they not only freely participate in the political spheres of state and society, but also enjoy affluent lives in the material and cultural fields, can the popular masses say that their independent and creative lives are improved in a practical way.

The socialist system is a superior social system in which the popular working masses are the masters of state and society. Under this system, the people enjoy affluent and civilized lives along with genuine political freedom and rights. As the material and technological foundations of socialism become more solid and the socialist system becomes more consolidated and developed, the people's standard of living continues to improve. This is one of the important superiorities of the socialist system.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the living standard of the people, including the workers and peasants, has been constantly improved under the socialist system of our republic. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has seen to it that preferential efforts have always been made to improve the people's standard of living and to ensure the workers happy lives in working out and implementing the lines and policies of the party and state, including the basic line of socialist economic construction after the war. He has also seen to it that, as the country's economic might has been further strengthened and productivity further developed, more consumer goods have been produced for the people and supplied to the workers, and policies to improve the people's standard of living have been actively carried into practice. As a result of this, the economic sectors connected with the people's lives have been developed at a very rapid speed in this country and, accordingly, the people's material and cultural lives have reached a high level.

Even under the situation in which our workers are waging the struggle to check and frustrate the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, they are living well with no trouble or worry about food, clothing, and housing.

In the capitalist countries today, because of antipopular state policies and merciless exploitation and plunder by the reactionary ruling class, countless workers are suffering hardships in their lives.

In the capitalist society in which the rich become richer and the poor become poorer, the gap between the poor and the rich is further widening with each passing day. Tens of thousands of people are starving to death or are freezing to death in various regions of the world.

However, our people are living happily, experiencing no trouble or worry and with no envy for anyone in the world. This is the result of the leadership of the great leader who has devoted all efforts and energy to the improvement of the people's standard of living.

Our party has put forward the drastic improvement of the people's living standard as one of the most important tasks for economic construction in the eighties and is conducting successive bold and daring operations to epochally improve the people's material and cultural lives within 1 or 2 years.

Our party's intention to enforce the communist-type policy first with food and clothing problems and to elevate the level of our people's lives to a higher stage is embodied in all tasks assigned by the party, including tideland reclamation work, the movement to find new arable lands, the work of constructing the five district fronts, and the policy on effecting a great revolution in the field of light industry. When the party's intention is put into practice, our people's material and cultural lives will be even more affluent than now and the superiority of our socialist system will be further demonstrated.

Improving the people's standard of living makes the party members and workers devotedly struggle to genuinely love, safeguard, and defend our socialist system.

Socialist society is a society in which the people are united on the basis of commonality in their social and economic status, interests, purposes, and aspirations. This is an intrinsic trait and an important superiority of the socialist system.

In contrast to the socialist system, the unity of society is unconceivable in the capitalist system, in which state power and the means of production are seized by less than a handful of an exploiting class, and which is based on individualism. Under the capitalist society, everyone is antagonistic to everyone else and looks at the other person with dislike, and the strong sacrifice the weak. This is a universal phenomenon.

Today, the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the people united around the party and the leader have reached a high level and the entire society has been firmly united as one revolutionary rank. All people, ranging from the old generation to the new generation, absolutely follow and believe the party and the leader and think and struggle in accordance with the party's ideological will. This is a trait of our society. The entire society is united politically and ideologically and the people are vigorously struggling in union. Herein lie the basis of the consolidation of our society and the source of our invincible might.

Constantly improving the people's standard of living is of important significance in further consolidating and developing the steel-like unity and cohesion of our society. Only when the party and state wholly take responsibility for and take care of the people's destinies and lives and constantly improve their material and cultural lives can the people become better aware of the superiority of the socialist system and devotedly struggle to defend it. No force can block the cause of the people who advance along the single road of revolution, firmly united around the party and the leader with resolve to share their destinies with the socialist system. For the people to firmly struggle to cement and develop the socialist system, firmly believing that only the socialist system can ensure them genuine freedom and rights and affluent and happy lives, is an important guarantee for further consolidating the political foundations of the socialist system and resolutely defending the socialist gains from aggression by imperialists and their stooges.

Further improving the peoples standard of living helps a broad range of popular working masses to push further ahead in socialist construction by arousing their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness. Constant upsurges are effected in the fields of socialist construction in reliance upon the popular working masses' revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness. This is another superiority of the socialist system.

The popular working masses' revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness are factors that cement and develop the socialist system and that advance the construction of socialism and communism. The popular masses' revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness are not displayed by themselves; they are more fully displayed when the people's material and cultural lives become more affluent through the strengthening of the work of political and ideological indoctrination and through the improvement of the people's standard of living. Only when their material and cultural lives are improved can the workers actively turn out to the struggle for socialist economic construction by feeling the genuine superiority of our socialist system better and by displaying their revolutionary zeal and creativity.

In this case, socialist economic construction will be accelerated vigorously in the sectors of social life, including education, culture, and health, and continuous progress made in carrying out the program for economic construction in the 1980's.

Improving the people's standard of living is, indeed, honorable and responsible work to greatly display the superiority of our country's socialist system and to further increase its attraction and influence. Today, all conditions for implementing the party's policy on further improving the people's standard of living are provided for us. Countless modern light industrial factories have been built at various places in the country, thus responding to the increasing demand of the people for consumer goods of their own making. Agricultural production has constantly increased, thereby more smoothly resolving the people's food problem.

The foundations of our economy are mighty and its potentials are matchlessly great. When these potentials are mobilized and used, any task raised in improving the people's standard of living can be carried out successfully.

When we effect revolution in the field of light industry, increase fish catches in the field of fisheries, enact a new advance in developing agriculture, and build many houses, upholding this year's militant tasks laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the workers' material and cultural lives will be more affluent and abundant and our socialist system will be changed into a people's paradise even better to live in.

With a high sense of responsibility of being the commanding personnel of the revolution and with an attitude worthy of masters, functionaries should substantially plan and coordinate organizational work to improve the people's standard of living. In particular, it is important to powerfully push ahead with the struggle to normalize production on a high level by operating all plants and enterprises at full capacity.

High party spirit and an orientation toward people are traits our functionaries must possess. Success in the struggle to improve the people's standard of living depends mainly on how greatly the leading functionaries display such traits. With high revolutionary spirit, party spirit, orientation toward people, and working class spirit, the functionaries should devotedly struggle for the party, the leader, the working class, and the people, thus fulfilling their lofty mission as fighters of the party and faithful servants of the people. In this way, they should effect a new turn in socialist economic construction, further improve our people's standard of living, and greatly display the genuine superiority of our country's socialist system.

U.S. TRADE DELEGATES MEET WITH PRIME MINISTER CHIN

SK190823 Seoul YONHAP In English 0801 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 19 (YONHAP) -- A 19-member U.S. President's special trade mission met with South Korean Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong Thursday and conveyed to him a personal letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to President Chon Tu-hwan.

Members of the mission, including Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce Richard McElheny and Counselor to the President James Jenkins, conferred with Chin on matters of mutual concern, including the expansion of two-way trade between the two countries.

The mission flew into Seoul Wednesday for a four-day stay as a follow-up to Reagan's three-day state visit to Korea last November.

"As of the end of November, 1983, the trade volume between the United States and Korea reached 13 billion dollars and is expected to increase in the future," Chin told the mission, adding "early in January, Korea liberalized its importation of 32 foreign items as part of an effort to provide foreign investors with better conditions."

Chin also said he hoped the United States will ease its import restrictions currently imposed on 15 Korean items and called upon the mission to help the U.S. Government grant special consideration to Korea when it revises the generalized scheme of preferences (GSP) in 1985.

In response, Jenkins told Chin that the United States and Korea should consider their special relationship on third markets where they might compete with each other and said he hoped for increased trade in both value and volume between the two nations.

McElheny also responded favorably to Chin's remarks by stating the United States will regard its special relationship with Korea when it applies the GSP to imported foreign goods, adding that his mission places a special emphasis on the expansion of trade between the two countries in the fields of construction, communications and fisheries.

Before leaving Korea Saturday, the mission will meet with the foreign, finance, commerce and industry ministers, and several leading businessmen to discuss the promotion of bilateral trade between the two nations.

MARITIME POLICE SEIZE JAPANESE FISHING BOAT

SK190820 Seoul YONHAP In English 0810 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Pusan, Korea, Jan. 19 (YONHAP) -- A South Korean maritime police patrol boat Wednesday seized a Japanese fishing boat for illegally operating in South Korea's exclusive fishing waters in the southern sea, a marine police official here said Thursday.

The 20-ton No. 18 Sachi-maru with seven fishermen aboard was located about 18.7 kilometers southeast of Hongdo Island, off Tongyoung some 420 kilometers southeast of Seoul, the official added.

The Pusan marine police confiscated small quantities of swellfish from the boat and placed the Japanese, including the ship's captain, Shigemi Konda, under investigation on charges of violating Korea's exclusive fishing zone.

ST. LUCIAN PRIME MINISTER COMPTON VISITS

Denounces North's Terrorism

SK110057 Seoul YONHAP in English 0914 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 10 (YONHAP) -- Saint Lucian Prime Minister John G.M. Compton Tuesday criticized North Korea for lending support to some Caribbean countries for a subversive purpose, which apparently alluded to the communist regime's export of terrorism.

Meeting with his Korean counterpart Chin Ui-chong to discuss ways to promote bilateral relations, Compton expressed his support of Seoul's policy to peacefully reunify the Korean peninsula.

Compton told Chin South Korea is pursuing the reunification policy with patience and that his country hoped for stepped-up mutual economic cooperation, including fisheries fields.

Chin, who invited Compton for a four-day visit to Korea, expressed the Korean Government's endorsement of the Caribbean nation's participation last year in the U.S. -led invasion of Grenada, which was developing into another foothold of communists in the region.

Compton will visit several industrial complexes around the country and tour the truce village of Panmunjom before leaving Korea Thursday.

Chon Hosts Luncheon

SK101436 Seoul YONHAP in English 1120 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 10 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Tuesday Korea and Saint Lucia should step up South-South cooperation in various fields as the two nations are in similar circumstances of national development.

Chon's remarks came during a luncheon he hosted at the presidential mansion Chongwadae for the Caribbean nation's Prime Minister John G.M. Compton, who currently is on a four-day official visit to Korea.

"Under the current international situation, small countries wage wars in the place of a major power or use violence recklessly, thus creating dangers that could touch off another world war," Chon pointed out.

"The world's peace-loving countries, as well as developing nations like Korea and Saint Lucia, should take precautions against the danger and cope with it in unison," he said.

"We clearly witnessed the instance last year during the Grenada situation in which Cuba and North Korea infiltrated a third nation at the instigation of a super power. "Had U.S. President Ronald Reagan not settled the situation with such courage and such good timing, peace in the Caribbean area could hardly have been maintained," Chon underlined.

Chon also noted: "Communism has always expounded the plausible ideology of creating a classless society or eliminating the gap between the rich and the poor to entice the indigent, but the reality has been just the opposite." "We now find a clear instance of the true conditions under communism in North Korea's political system," he stressed.

Chon said: "The North Korean leadership has set up an anachronistic political system of handing down power from father to son, and has deprived the poor of every opportunity while giving privileges to the few through nepotism."

"It is really regrettable that some people in free societies still are ignorant of the true conditions in North Korea," he added.

Compton responded by stating that if the U.S. President had not accepted the six Caribbean nations' request for the Grenada intervention, all the countries in the region would be communized within a year.

"It was Cuban troops that provided a strong resistance to the U.S.-led military operations on the Caribbean island. The 3,000-strong Grenadan troops sustained no casualties during the operation because they did not want to fight against the allied forces," Compton said.

"Reagan's military action in Grenada was justified through the responses of the Grenadan people who sincerely welcomed the allied forces," he added.

Compton Departs

SK121202 Seoul YONHAP in English 1009 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, Jan 12 (YONHAP) -- Saint Lucian Prime Minister John G.M. Compton, denouncing North Korea for the Rangoon terrorbombing, Thursday said that all nations which have established diplomatic ties with the communist country should reconsider their bilateral relation.

Compton, who is on a four-day official visit, indicated that Saint Lucia has an intention to cut or reduce its diplomatic ties with Pyongyang in connection with the Oct. 9 bomb blast in Rangoon, Burma. He told a news conference here that the Rangoon bomb incident has proven that there is no limit to the exportation of terrorism by North Korea.

Compton claimed that east Caribbean countries will re-examine their diplomatic policy toward Pyongyang at a meeting of the organization of seven-member eastern Caribbean states scheduled for the end of January to cope with North Korean attempts to export violence to the Central American region.

Noting that North Korea concluded with Grenada a secret military agreement providing for 17 million U.S. dollars in military aid, he said that the pact was regarding as an intention to subvert neighboring nations in the region.

The Saint Lucian prime minister left here Thursday evening, winding up his visit made at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Chin Ui-chong. During his stay here, he met with President Chon Tu-hwan and Korean Government and business leaders to discuss closer cooperation between the two nations and the situation surrounding the Korean peninsula.

ROK MISSION CHIEFS DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY

SK180217 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Participants in the conference of diplomatic mission chiefs discussed the Korean foreign policy after the Rangoon bomb attack and the improvement of relations with communist and non-communist countries which do not have diplomatic ties with Seoul at their second day's meeting yesterday.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong chaired the meeting attending by 38 ambassadors and one consul general assigned to Asian and American countries. The 10-day conference opened at the Integrated Government Building Monday. The diplomats concurred that the terrorist act in Rangoon Oct. 9 widened the distance between North Korea and the countries they are assigned to.

Ambassador to Peru Yun Chan said North Korea maintains a trade mission in that Latin American country and that it has tried to open diplomatic relations with Lima. However, he said, the Peruvians who have been to the South and the North have a better impression of the Republic of Korea. The Peruvian Government reaffirmed its support for Seoul's position after the bombing, according to the envoy.

Ambassador to India Kim Chong-tae said the Indian Government and press gave strong support to South Korea. President Chon Tu-hwan would have visited New Delhi, the second stop of his South Asian and Oceanian tour, Oct. 11 if it had not been for the bombing.

Other envoys voiced that the Seoul government should continue to improve relations with communist countries by expanding trade and sports exchanges.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi called on the participants to invite influential figures in their assigned countries to visit Korea to discuss South-South cooperation. Saying the South Korean economic strength is a diplomatic advantage over North Korea, he urged them to exploit this advantage in their diplomacy.

They were also asked to put diplomatic pressure against North Korea so that it may apologize for the bombing.

CUBA PROMISES VISAS FOR ROK BASKETBALL SQUAD

SK180259 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 18 (YONHAP) -- Cuba has promised to guarantee the entry of South Korea's national team to compete in the pre-Olympic women's basketball tournament slated for Havana on May 5-16.

The Cuban Government has made it clear that it will issue entry visas to all the participating teams in the tournament, including a South Korean team, according to a cable sent Tuesday to the Korean Basketball Association (KBA) by the Federation of International Basketball Association (FIBA).

In the cable, FIBA Secretary General Stan Kovic said South Korean basketball players would have no trouble in entering Cuba since the Cuban Government has expressed its willingness to issue entry visas to South Koreans through its embassy in Tokyo, a KBA official said Wednesday. It will be the first time for a South Korean sports team to enter the communist country, with which South Korea has no diplomatic ties. In 1979, South Korea's national baseball team was blocked from participating in the inter-continental cup baseball competition held in Havana after failing to get entry visas from Cuba.

FIBA also notified the KBA that the details of the Havana preliminary will be [words indistinct] to be held in Munich, West Germany, on Feb. 7, the KBA official said. FIBA said 19 nations will compete in the preliminary meet to send four national squads to the Los Angeles summer Olympics, he added. The nations participating in the tournament are: Australia, Bulgaria, Brazil, Britain, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia and host Cuba.

VOPB ON FIGHTING NEAR KENG TUNG, SALWEEN RIVER

BK180407 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Combat news: Between 3 October and 22 December 1983, 38 major and minor battles were fought between the military government's mercenary army and the people's army in eastern Keng Tung region. During these battles, 20 enemy soldiers were killed, 43 were wounded, and a carbine was captured from the enemy.

Battle fought on western bank of the Salween River: At 0530 on 28 December, the People's Army captured (Tapapu) camp, which is one of the camps overlooking and blockading (Tasutswe) and (Ahtetapapu) on the western bank of the Salween River. During this 5-minute battle, two mercenary soldiers were captured. It is also learned that one of two enemy soldiers who escaped was seriously wounded. Two G-2's, 1 G-3, a gun, over 600 rounds of ammunition, and other military equipment were seized from the enemy.

VOPB CARRIES BURMA CP GREETINGS TO PHILIPPINE CP

BK151009 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Greetings message dated 26 December from the Burma Communist Party Central Committee to the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Philippines on latter's 15th refounding anniversary]

[Text] Dear comrades: December 26, 1983 is an auspicious day marking the 15th anniversary of the refounding of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. On this auspicious and triumphant occasion, we -- the Central Committee of the Burma Communist Party -- with a spirit of militant friendship and on behalf of the whole party, the entire People's Army, and all of the people, extend to you, comrades, our warmest felicitations.

We have learned that since the refounding the CPP on 26 Decmeber 1968 and until today, the CPP, with a correct leadership of the party Central Committee, has scored victories at different stages and has also continued to attain military as well as organizational successes in the second phase of struggle today. Our heartfelt congratulations and praise to you, comrades, for these achievements.

We are firmly convinced that the people's democratic revolution of you comrades, who have accepted Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought as your basic ideology, will certainly be a success. We also wish that you comrades will continue to achieve successive victories in your general struggles, particularly the military struggles.

May your people's democratic revolution achieve certain victory!

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought!

Long live the militant solidarity of the CPP and the Burma Communist Party!

Long live the glorious CPP!

With a Red salute, the Burma Communist Party Central Committee. Dated 26 Decmeber 1983.

VONADK ON SOVIET 'LARGE-SCALE WAR PREPARATIONS'

BK131259 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 1000 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] According to a report from Vietnam, the Soviet international expansionist ringleader recently sent several more modern missiles and aircraft to Cam Ranh and Da Nang ports. Also recently, foreign observers said that the Soviet international expansionist ringleader is making more evident large-scale war preparations. In particular, the Soviet carrier Novorovich was recently seen heading from the Indian Ocean for the Pacific to participate in the activities of other Soviet ships playing the Pacific Ocean. Among the Soviet ships cruising the Pacific were an amphibious landing ship and an 8,000-ton carrier.

The countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Southeast Asia, and the Far East are greatly concerned about and playing close attention to this development, for it seriously and directly threatens the peace, security, and stability of this whole region. It has prompted the countries in the region to cooperate more closely with each other in seeking all kinds of effective and concrete measures to block the threat from the international expansionists, particularly by jointly pressuring regional expansionist Vietnam to completely and unconditionally withdraw its aggressive troops from Kampuchea.

VODK COMMENTARY ATTACKS LAO OFFER TO FIGHT

BK140642 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Le Duan Aggressors Can Never Conceal Their War of Aggression in Kampuchea by Sending the Vientiane Puppets To Fight in Kampuchea in Their Place"]

[Text] During a recent interview granted to journalists in Bangkok, Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat declared arrogantly that the Vientiane administration is ready to send its troops to fight on the Kampuchean battlefield if the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh requests. The deputy foreign minister of the Vientiane puppet administration further said insanely that sending Vientiane puppet troops to fight in Kampuchea is in accordance with the so-called Laos-Kampuchea treaty.

This is another maneuver concocted by the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and their Soviet boss. It is common knowledge that the Vientiane puppets are the cheap running dogs of Vietnam. They are just puppets which move about at the manipulation of the Vietnamese aggressors. They are a screen installed by the Vietnamese aggressors in an attempt to conceal the Vietnamese crimes in occupying and attempting to swallow up Laos and in using 60,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops and 10,000 Vietnamese civilians to massacre and oppress the Lao people in a most barbarous and cruel manner.

Why do the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors want to send the Vientiane puppets to wage a war of aggression against Kampuchea? It is because:

1. Vietnam has suffered serious defeats. It has tried hard during the past 5 years, but still it has been unable to swallow up Kampuchea. Vietnam has failed in its blitzkrieg strategy, in the Khmerization policy to pit Khmers against fellow Khmers, and in directly waging a war of aggression against Kampuchea. The over 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops and over 50,000 Vietnamese administrative personnel are deeply bogged down in the quagmire of the Kampuchean people's war for national liberation. It is due to this impasse that the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors want the Vientiane puppets to help fight and die in their place on the Kampuchean battlefield.

However, the puppets are not better fighters than their masters. In fact, during the first period of their invasion into Kampuchea, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors sent the Vientiane puppets to fight in Kampuchea, particularly on the battlefields in Stung Treng and Ratanakiri Provinces. But the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas smashed, routed, and killed many of these Vientiane puppets on the Kampuchean battlefield.

2. In this attempt to send soldiers of the Vientiane puppets to conduct a proxy war for them, the Vietnamese aggressors want to avoid being condemned by the world community which is pressuring them to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions.

3. The Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors want to legitimize their war of aggression against Kampuchea through this maneuver by sending Vientiane puppet soldiers to fight in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese aggressors have insanely tried to justify this by saying that the Vientiane puppets have a military treaty for mutual defense with the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh.

The Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors will never be able to realize these criminal maneuvers.

The Kampuchean people and the peoples and countries which cherish peace, justice, and independence throughout the world are well aware of the true nature of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors war of aggression against Kampuchea. The Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors can never hoodwink the Kampuchean people nor the world community with this Laos label.

The Kampuchean people pledge to fight resolutely and fiercely against the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors until they and their aggressor forces are driven out of Kampuchean territory and until they can totally liberate Kampuchea and permanently defend the Kampuchean nation, territory, and race, thus enabling our country to exist as an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Kampuchea.

The peoples and countries which cherish peace, justice, and independence in this region and elsewhere throughout the world will also continue to condemn the Vietnamese aggressors and pressure the Vietnamese aggressors until they withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the five UN General Assembly resolutions.

The Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors can never legitimize their aggression against Kampuchea through the use of the treaty signed between the Vientiane puppets and the Vietnamese aggressor administration in Phnom Penh. The Vietnamese aggressor administration in Phnom Penh has no right to sign any treaty or agreement with anybody or any country. The treaties and agreements that the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh signed with the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors, the Vientiane puppets, or any other countries are all illegal. All of these treaties and agreements are against the sovereignty of Kampuchea, international law, and the UN Charter and have already been condemned, rejected, and declared null and void by our CGDK.

Therefore the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors can never legitimize their war of aggression against Kampuchea or conceal their war of aggression in Kampuchea through the maneuver of sending soldiers of the Vientiane puppets to fight in Kampuchea. All of these maneuvers by the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors will certainly be shamefully frustrated. Should the Vientiane puppets dare to serve in this proxy war of aggression against Kampuchea, they will be punished by the Kampuchean and world peoples, thus making them suffer the same bad reputation, isolation, and defeats as the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressor.

VODK EDITORIAL MARKS NATIONAL ARMY ANNIVERSARY

BK170659 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Station editorial: "Our Entire Kampuchean People and Our National Army and Guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea Acclaim the 16th Founding Anniversary of our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea With a Firm Determination To Fight the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Until They Are All Driven Out From Our Beloved Kampuchean Territory"]

[Text] Today -- 17 January 1984 -- marks the 16th founding anniversary of our glorious National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. This is the 6th year we have celebrated the founding anniversary of our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in the blazing flames of the war for national liberation waged by the Kampuchean people and our National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea against the war of aggression, expansion, swallowing of territory and race extermination of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. We are celebrating this anniversary with great pride and firm confidence in our national army, which has waged a tough and bloody struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators for national liberation and the defense and survival of the Kampuchean nation, territory, people and race.

During the past more than five dry seasons and five rainy seasons, our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea has closely cooperate with our Kampuchean people throughout the country to wage a valiant and courageous struggle, enduring all hardships against the most arrogant, savage, barbarous and fascistic Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. Since December 1978, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have inflicted serious destruction and committed enormous crimes against our Kampuchean nation and people. They have attempted to break our Kampuchean people's will to struggle for independence, and have massacred and committed genocide against our Kampuchean people so as to swallow Kampuchean territory and include it into Vietnam in conformity with their criminal Indochina federation strategy. Due to the valiant, courageous and tough struggle of our comrades-in-arms of our national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea and our Kampuchean people throughout the country, who dare to sacrifice everything for the survival of the Kampuchean nation, people and race, we have overcome the most difficult situation in 1979. We have gradually improved the situation to the present stage where the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are bogged down and are in a complete impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield. We can clearly see the light of our final victory. This is the excellent achievement of our entire national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea on the battlefields and at the rear of our entire Kampuchean people, who have a heroic and patriotic spirit.

Therefore, on the occasion of the 16th founding anniversary of our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea all of us would like to bow and pay respect to the glorious memory of our comrades-in-arms and our compatriots who sacrificed themselves for the survival of the Kampuchean nation, people and race. The great achievements of all these comrades-in-arms and compatriots are permanently inscribed in Kampuchea's history and are always in the hearts of our comrades-in-arms and all of our compatriots who are struggling against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and race exterminators. These achievements remain as models and forces pushing all of us to raise higher the banner of struggle to fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators until they are all driven out from our beloved Kampuchean territory for the complete liberation of our Kampuchean nation and people and for the defense and survival of our Kampuchean nation and race.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are bogged down and are in a complete impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield, and have serious difficulties in their own country. Their economy in particular is deteriorating. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are more isolated on the international scene. The world has condemned them and called on them to unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the past five sessions of the UN General Assembly. Despite all these difficulties, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are stubbornly continuing their war of aggression in Kampuchea, savagely and barbarously massacring the Kampuchean people and committing genocide against the Kampuchean race. They have staged all types of tricky maneuvers to continue to occupy Kampuchea and achieve their stinking Indochina federation strategy.

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors will never abandon this strategy. Therefore, our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, male and female combatants as well as cadres on all battlefields, in all localities, ministries and offices are determined to raise higher the banner of the great national union and to unite with our entire Kampuchean people to struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and race exterminators with a high spirit of nationalism and responsibility as good children and grandchildren of our heroic Kampuchean people. We are determined to better implement our strategy on guerrilla warfare and people's war, to actively and vigorously use all battle tactics in order to efficiently fight the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors in the 1984 dry season as well as in subsequent seasons and years with mastery of the situation and daily initiatives until we achieve final victory when the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are all driven out from our beloved Kampuchean territory for the liberation of our nation and people and for the defense and survival of our Kampuchean nation, people and race.

We are confident that our struggle will contribute to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. This is a noble and glorious historic task of our entire National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, all Kampuchean patriots and our entire Kampuchean people.

Long live the 16th founding anniversary of the valiant and courageous National Army of Democratic Kampuchea which always wins over the Vietnamese enemy aggressors!

THAI PAPER REPORTS SRV-KHMER ROUGE FIERCE FIGHT

BK170143 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Fierce fighting flared yesterday when Vietnamese troops attacked two Khmer Rouge bases in the Phnum Malai and Mak Hoen highlands, field military sources reported. The sources said Vietnamese gunners at Nimit and Mak Hoen firebases unleashed a barrage of 105mm artillery, 107mm rocket and 120mm mortar fire at the two guerrilla bases at about 4.30 a.m. in support of ground attacks by about 100 troops.

The guerrillas, from the Khmer Rouge's 474th and 320th divisions, retaliated with 75mm recoilless cannons and 100mm mortars triggering a battle which lasted until 9 a.m.

At least two guerrillas were wounded and later sent to a field hospital in the Malai ranges. Vietnamese casualties were unknown, but were put by Khmer Rouge sources at 10 killed and wounded.

Sporadic fighting was also reported between Vietnamese forces and Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) patrols near Phum Yieng Dangcum and Phum Soeng -- both forward and supply bases for Vietnamese troops operating opposite Ta Phraya District.

LEADERS CONDOLE ON DEATH OF SOUVANNA PHOUMA

BK190358 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] After receiving the bad news on 10 January of the death at the age of 83 of Comrade Souvanna Phouma, adviser of the LPDR Government, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, recently sent condolences to Comrade Souphanouvong, chairman of the LPRP Central Committee.

The message emphasizes: The KUFNCD National Council, the Kampuchean people throughout the country, and I would like to express condolences and sympathy to the LPRP, the Lao people, and the family of the deceased. The LPDR lost a respected statesman in Comrade Souvanna Phouma. On the same occasion, Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent condolences to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, premier of the LPDR Council of Ministers.

PASASON EDITORIAL ON PARTY PLENUM RESOLUTION

BK190746 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Jan 84

[19 January PASASON editorial: "Let Our Entire Army and People Resolutely Translate Into Reality the Resolution Adopted at the Fifth Session of the Third Plenum of the LPRP Central Committee"]

[Text] As everyone knows, in early January the LPRP Central Committee convened the fifth session of the third plenum in Vientiane to review the execution of tasks in all fields since the third party congress. The session finally adopted a resolution on the situation in 1983 and on the direction and tasks of the social and economic development plan for 1984. The resolution adopted by the LPRP Central Committee at the session assessed that in the past year, even though we carried out our tasks amid the tense international situation and in a state of unusual climatic changes, under the beacon of the direction of the third party congress and with a posture of jubilation resulting from the victory of historic significance scored at the congress, our entire Army and people surmounted all difficulties and scored numerous additional great victories.

The most outstanding achievement is that we have successfully explained in detail the line outline at the third party congress by the resolutions adopted at the third and fourth sessions of the LPRP Central Committee plenum. Our Army and people have overcome all difficulties and have scored more great victories in carrying out the two strategic tasks of defending the country and building socialism. Our political foundations and national defense and public security work have been consolidated. Production, especially in agriculture, has scored considerable achievements in numerous endeavors. Distribution and circulation work has been done with careful guidance to the extent that positive changes have been scored in certain aspects. More achievements have been scored in the educational, cultural, and public health fields. The organizational machine and system of responsibility from the central to the grassroots level have been restored one more step. It is more significant to note that the overall movement has come up with new and progressive model factors which have contributed to strengthening and consolidating the development and progress of the political, economic, and social fields in our country.

As for the international affairs front, it is significant to see that the strength of the militant alliance, special solidarity, all-round cooperation, and unified action between our country and Vietnam and Kampuchea has been unprecedentedly consolidated and strengthened. This was culminated in the victory of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane in February 1983. The solidarity, all-round cooperation, and mutual confidence between our country and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have been incessantly consolidated and strengthened.

All this clearly shows that our party's line, attitude, and policies adopted at the third party congress are correct and that our people are closely united around the party, have followed the party's line, and have persevered to overcome all difficulties in order to fulfill all party policies and plans. This is because all party cadres, combatants, and members have acted as outstanding models in guiding, leading, and organizing the implementation of all resolutions and instructions adopted by the party and state with a high sense of responsibility and creativity and a high standard of quality.

Nevertheless, certain shortcomings still remain. For example, in production and distribution and circulation work and in the educational, cultural, and public health fields, we must strive harder to achieve one more step and endeavor to continuously engage in training, self-criticism, and self-development so as to be prepared to translate into reality all lines and policies outlined by the party.

In 1984, which is the 2d year of the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the third party congress and the 4th year of the implementation of the First 5-Year State Plan, and during which preparations will be made to celebrate the 2 historical days in 1985 -- the 30th party founding anniversary and the 10th LPDR founding anniversary -- the fundamental task of our entire Army and people is to maintain a high sense of vigilance; to turn more attention to the grassroots level; to step up national defense and public security work; to promote agricultural production in all respects by trying to produce between 1.3 and 1.4 million tons of foodstuffs and increase the number of cattle to 1.45 million head and the number of pigs to 1.3 million; to mobilize and organize farmers to follow the path of collectivization; to restore and reorganize industrial and forestry production; to pay attention to exploiting and processing timber and farm and forest products for export; to control supplies, currencies, and the import and export business; and to effectively use international aid and cooperation.

At the same time, efforts must be made to resolve distribution and circulation problems; to practice thrift; and to intensify cultural, educational, and public health work in order to normalize and improve the material and cultural life of the people: first of all the life of all cadres, combatants, state employees, and people of all tribes. In addition, attention must be rigorously turned to the localities and grassroots level. Management work must be stepped up. The levels of management must be worked out with a view to classifying businesses in consolidating and developing the state and collective economy. Other branches of the economy must be gradually utilized and transformed. The training of cadres must be vigorously encouraged. The machine and system of responsibility from the central to the grassroots level must be consolidated.

All this is the heavy but noble and glorious responsibility of our entire party, Army and people. Thus, the important thing for us is to see how we will be able to translate into reality the direction and tasks for 1984 outlined by our party. First, all party cadres, combatants, and members, and people of all tribes must organize a thorough and energetic study [of this resolution] so as to allow everyone to appreciate and understand the party's line and policies. On the basis of this study, let us turn to the grassroots level, organize and mobilize the implementation [of the resolution] within the scope of responsibility of each person, and organize a careful review of the lessons learned in the past year so as to understand our strong and weak points as well as shortcomings so they can be correctly rectified and remodified.

Party cadres and members must act as model personalities who dare to conduct self-criticism, to invent new things, and to seek new factors and strength so as to mobilize everyone and all potentials in each branch of work and locality with a view to organizing the effective implementation of all policies and plans outlined at the party Central Committee plenum.

To fulfill the above-mentioned target, our entire party, Army, and people must increase unity, to make uniform all ideological lines of thinking and actual deeds, and be determined to allow everyone to freely utilize his wisdom and capability in carrying out this task. With a sense of revolutionary enthusiasm; with a sense of unity to march toward resolutely implementing the party's resolutions and the state's plan; and with the great assistance from the international community, especially from Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union, and the fraternal socialist countries, our entire party, Army, and people will certainly triumphantly fulfill the 1984 tasks and duties.

KPL RAPS WESTERN MEDIA CHEMICAL WARFARE 'CAMPAIGN'

BK171132 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Vientiane, Jan 17 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao party paper today denounced the campaign launched by the Western media over the so-called chemical warfare in Kampuchea and qualified it as a maneuver aiming at diverting the world opinion from the real aggressive nature of the imperialists, the hegemonists and expansionists and other reactionary forces in the South-East Asia.

The commentary said the recent noisy campaign of the Western media on the so-called "Coalition Government of the Khmer" aimed in fact to divert the world opinion from the reality. Meanwhile, the paper said, the Kampuchean people recently celebrated the fifth anniversary of their revolution. Those last five years represent great significance for the Kampuchean nation and people, the paper stressed, because great successes were scored in all fields including in the national defence and construction and the most important fact is that the Kampuchean people has progressively eradicated the aftermath of the genocide perpetrated by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and the revival in Kampuchea is at the present in good strength, the paper noted.

The campaign carried out by the Western media which aims at accusing Vietnam for making use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea, the paper pointed out, is similar to the campaign of lies aiming at justifying the crime of the U.S. imperialists over the Indochinese peoples during the war of aggression. The U.S. imperialists, the paper said, during the Indochinese war had used 900,000 tons of defoliant and had destroyed 40 percent of the forest in Vietnam and caused more than 2 millions of victims who were mainly women, children and old people. How can the U.S. imperialists hide their real vile nature, the commentary wondered, while the world opinion is aware that they are producing at present a huge stock of chemical weapons and store it all over the world in view to make use of it at any time.

The campaign of lies also aims at diverting the world opinion from the more and more evident fact that the U.S. imperialists are making use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan, in Kampuchea and elsewhere, the paper finally added.

SRV COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORT DELEGATION ARRIVES

Met by Transport Minister

BK171115 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Vientiane, January 17 (OANA-KPL) -- The Vietnamese delegation of communication and transport led by Dong Si Nguyen, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of communication and transport, arrived here on January 16, for an official and friendship visit to Laos at the invitation of the Lao Ministry of Transport and Post. The Vietnamese delegation will have to exchange views with the Lao side on the matter of communication and transport.

At its arrival in Vientiane, the delegation was welcomed by Phao Bounnaphon, minister of transport and post; Khemphon Phouipaseut, acting minister of construction; and other high ranking officials.

The Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, Nguyen Xuan, and economic counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy were also on hand.

Talks Held

BK181025 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Vientiane January 18 (OANA/KPL) -- The Lao Ministry of Transport and Post and the Vietnamese Ministry of Communication and Transport jointly reviewed the 1983 cooperation programmes and set up a plan for further cooperation in the field of transport and communication in 1984, at talks held here on January 16.

Leading the Lao delegation at the talks was Phao Bounnaphon, minister of transport and post and the Vietnamese side was led by its minister, Dong Sy Nguyen. The two delegations also exchanged experiences in the fields of transport, communication and post office.

Later on January 17, Dong Sy Nguyen and his delegation met the Lao delegation of material and technical supply led by its Minister Thongsouk Saisangkhi. The two delegations, on this occasion, exchanged views and experiences in view to widen the cooperation between the two ministries.

THAI PAPER SAYS DRIVE ON RESISTANCE GROUP OVER

BK190132 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Jan 84 p 5

[Text] Chiang Rai -- About 300 Vietnamese and Pathet Lao soldiers pursuing resistance fighters returned to their base in Laos on Tuesday, it was reported yesterday. The Provincial Internal Security Operation Command said the communist forces had searched for their enemies near the Thai villages of Huai Khu and Huai Han in Thoeng District. The forces were later deployed at the Laotian town of Pak Tha, near the border.

Fighting between the Vietnamese-Laotian troops and the resistance forces began on January 13 when the communists attacked their Doi Phanom base near the border. So far, 16 Vietnamese and Laotian soldiers had been killed and 25 were injured. The resistance group suffered three deaths and 15 injured. About 50 stray artillery shells landed in Thailand.

Meanwhile, a Thai military source said Hanoi would help Laos build a port on the Mekong River near Kaeng Kabao village opposite the Thai-Christian village of Songkhon in Mukdahan Province's Wan Yai Subdistrict.

ATHIT TO DISCUSS WEAPONS SALES DURING U.S. VISIT

BK180217 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is expected to visit the United States later this month during which he will hold informal talks with American military leaders to speed up delivery of some of the modern weapons ordered by the Thai Armed Forces.

Informed sources said that Gen Athit will be in the United States for a private visit but American officials said that since that he is an important figure in the Thai military establishment, Gen Athit will be received by the American military leaders.

Gen Athit will attend the graduation ceremony of Lt Thitiwat Kamlang-ek, his youngest son, who is due to complete a military course at Fort Benning, Georgia, early next month.

During his visit there, however, Gen Athit will also state the case of the Royal Thai Air Force's need for the sophisticated F-16A interceptors.

The supreme commander is also expected, according to some of his close aides, to ask American military officers to speed up delivery of some of the modern weapons in the pipeline for Thailand. They include some M-198 howitzers, Vulcan air defence system, and additional M-48-A-5 tanks. Of particular interest is the acquisition of the "Firefinder" systems, also known as AN/TPQ 36 Kadar, a mobile radar that scans the horizon with a pencil-thin beam to detect hostile rockets, mortars and artillery shells in flight. The "Firefinder" could backplot flights of the incoming rounds to determine the positions of the originating weapons and their locations are transmitted immediately to friendly counterfire units. This modern radar system has been ordered by the Royal Thai Army but delivery is not due until the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1985.

An advance team led by Col (Special) Wirot Saengsanit, the Artillery Division Commander, will leave early next week to pave the way for Gen Athit's two-week visit to the U.S. and probably Europe.

Gen Athit yesterday told visiting U.S. Pacific Air Force Commander-in-Chief Gen Jerome O'Malley that Thailand wants to purchase the sophisticated F-16A jet fighters because of the boost in Vietnam's air strength that poses a threat to this country's security. The American general paid a courtesy call on Gen Athit yesterday when they discussed Thailand's air defence requirements.

The Thai supreme commander said he briefed the American general over the external threat, especially on how Thailand could cope with possible hostile acts from the air.

Informed sources said that Gen O'Malley, during his talks with Royal Thai Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM Praphan Thupatemi on Monday, said that the 100 type engine of F-16/100 had posed some problems over main tenance.

The RTAF has insisted that it would buy a squadron of F-16/100 and not the less sophisticated F-16/j79.

The request has been passed to the U.S. State Department and Pentagon to decide on whether the matter should be referred to Congress for approval.

KRIANGSAK CHAMANAN LEAVES FOR VISIT TO VIETNAM

BK190119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST In English 19 Jan 84 p 5

[Text] Former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday reiterated his view that Thai-Vietnam trade relations should be kept separate from regional politics.

Gen Kriangsak, before leading the 23-member House Foreign Affairs Committee to Hanoi yesterday, told reporters that even the United States and the Soviet Union maintained trade relations despite their political conflicts. He said although Thailand and Vietnam had no official trade ties, Vietnamese marine products were sold in Thailand while Thai goods had also carved a niche in the Vietnamese market.

The National Democratic Party leader said the committee's seven-day trip was aimed at promoting better bilateral relations. The team will also observe Vietnam's economic, social and military situation, besides sounding out Vietnamese opinion on how to end the regional conflict. The Thai delegation also took with them 400 bundles of relief items for Thai fishermen imprisoned in Ho Chi Minh City.

Gen Kriangsak was invited to Vietnam by president of the Vietnamese People's Parliament, Nguyen Huu Tho. Gen Kriangsak is expected to meet with party chief Le Duan, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

ARMY SECRETARY GIVES BRIEFING ON KAMPUCHEA

BK190754 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Press Briefing by Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut on 19 January at Supreme Command Headquarters -- recorded]

[Excerpt] People of Chinese origin and Kampuchians in Phnom Penh who do not hold identification cards have been driven out of the city into the jungle. People have been prohibited from leaving home at night and from trading activities near the Thai border.

Members of the press may recall that last year the Vietnamese publicized the withdrawal of some of its soldiers from Kampuchea. This was because the soldiers could not operate at full capacity in the rainy season and, therefore, some of them were pulled out for rest and recuperation. Since the end of the rainy season, Vietnamese soldiers have returned to Kampuchea to prepare for an offensive against resistance elements along the Thai border. Soldiers, heavy weapons, tanks, artillery pieces, and armored personnel carriers have been reinforced. In Poipet and Thmar Puok, local people were drafted to repair the 30-km road from Bavel to Toek Sap villages which was damaged during the rainy season. Roads in Kampuchea opposite Kap Choeng District, Surin Province have also been repaired. Fifteen truckloads of fuel -- about 15,000 liters -- were delivered to Nimit village in Poipet and Svay Chek village in Thmar Puok.

IRANIAN OFFICIAL PROPOSES TRADE EXPANSION

BK190917 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Iran has proposed expanding bilateral trade with Thailand. It wants Thailand to buy crude oil in exchange for Iran's importing more rice and other goods from Thailand.

Mohammad Hoseyn 'Adeli, director general of the Iranian Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Department and Secretary General to the Iranian Prime Minister, yesterday called on Deputy Commerce Minister Prayun Chindasin at the Commerce Ministry. Oranut Osathanon, acting director general of the Foreign Trade Department, also attended the meeting. Reporting on the meeting, Mrs Oranut said Iran suggested that bilateral trade exchanges be expanded. Iran, an oil exporting country, wants Thailand to import oil from Iran while Iran would import more rice and other export items from Thailand. Iran has a policy of diversifying its import sources and is already considering importing more goods from Thailand. Iran is also a major purchaser of Thai rice.

ARMY TO USE CHINESE TYPE 105-MM ROCKETS

BK151005 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 13 Jan 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] According to a source in the army, the army this year anticipated a big drive by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea during the coming dry season and has therefore made preparations to cope with violence and repercussions.

The army has held a meeting and, as a result, decided to introduce for use the Kittikhachon 1-2 rockets as support fire for the artillery.

"We have decided at the meeting to use the Kittikhachon 1-2 rockets which are 105-mm rockets as support fire for our artillery. I think the rockets will serve our purpose well because they can fire even faster than the artilleries," the source said.

However, another high-level source in the army differed. According to him, Kittikhachon rockets were developed by Major General Chaum Yuthanhat and Major General Aphitham Samansap who are now retired. The rockets have no guiding device. "I don't think it will work. These rockets are like ordinary artillery shells. The difference is that they do not have to be fired from artillery pieces. They need only launching tracks," he said. The rockets would explode upon touching the ground. They are similar to the Chinese 107-mm rockets, he added.

ANTIGUERRILLA OPERATION ENDS 'SATISFACTORILY'

BK180956 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] The second party of a major military operation against communist guerrillas and terrorists in the southern provinces of Yala and Narathiwat yesterday ended satisfactorily with the capture of six guerrilla camps. Colonel Chamnong Phairot, commander of the Civilian, Police, Military 43, said the operation has practically reduced the influence of the guerrillas in the areas. The operation, condemned Taksin 4302, coincided with Taksin 8402 which was launched in coordination with Malaysian officials and wound up last week.

BRIEFS

1983 RICE EXPORTS -- According to the Commerce Ministry, in 1983 Thailand exported about 3.705 million metric tons of rice. Of this, the government exports totaled 1.38 million metric tons. The 1983 export total was a record figure. [Excerpt]
[Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 11 Jan 84 BK]

HANOI RADIO NOTES INCREASING PRC-U.S. COLLUSION

BK181439 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ten years ago, on 19 January 1974, while the Vietnamese people were concentrating on fighting the U.S. war of aggression, the Beijing leadership mobilized a large naval, ground, and air force to attack and illegally occupy Vietnam's Hoang Sa -- Paracel -- Archipelago, then under the Thieu regime. This brazen aggression exposed not only the Chinese authorities' expansionist and hegemonistic ambition but also their double face. Beijing occupied Hoang Sa Archipelago of Vietnam when it repeatedly swore fraternity with Vietnam, saying that the friendship between the two countries was like lips and teeth. Beijing's illegal occupation of Hoang Sa Archipelago also revealed the view of the Washington-Beijing monstrous alliance because Hoang Sa was then under the Saigon puppet administration, an ally of the United States. In fact, the United States ignored China's illegal aggression of this archipelago.

Developments in the past 10 years affirm that Beijing's expansionist and hegemonistic policy remains unchanged and the Sino-American collusion has been increased and become a dangerous factor against the socialist community and peace, revolutionary, and progressive forces in the world. As it occupied the Hoang Sa Archipelago of Vietnam, the Beijing leadership tried to prevent the Vietnamese people from defeating the U.S. imperialists. It attempted to prolong the division of Vietnam and weaken Vietnam so that the latter had to depend on China. An independent, unified, and socialist Vietnam has become an obstacle to China's expansionism and hegemonism.

For this very reason, immediately after Vietnam won victory over the U.S. aggressors, the Beijing leadership used the Pol Pot clique to conduct a war of aggression on Vietnam's southwestern border. In 1979 China sent 600,000 troops to attack Vietnam's northern border provinces. These direct or indirect attacks exposed its true colors. They were the combination of Beijing's acts against Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity so as to weaken and subjugate Vietnam.

Despite their failure in the war of aggression against Vietnam, the Beijing leadership have not yet renounced their hostile policy toward Vietnam. At present, while making a hue and cry about their good will to restore normal relations with Vietnam, the Beijing leadership are conducting a multifaceted war of destruction [as heard] against the three Indochinese countries and backing the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival, to force the Vietnamese volunteer troops to prolong their stay in Kampuchea, and weaken and bleed Vietnam so as to easily annex Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. Moreover, Beijing has tried to elude Vietnam's proposal aimed at solving the pending problems in the relations between the two countries through peaceful negotiations. It has also sought all means to sabotage the trend for dialogue between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries aggravating tension in Southeast Asia.

It is obvious that in the past 10 years Sino-American collusion has, although going through ups and downs, been increased, especially through the visits to the United States by Deng Xiaoping in 1979 and by Zhao Ziyang recently. In his trip to the United States, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang had to ignore the Taiwan issue in exchange for political concession and some minor economic interests. Zhao Ziyang has affirmed that the Sino-American relation is a strategic one and this strategic dialogue is a vital factor in the Sino-U.S. relation. For his part, Reagan stated that Zhao's trip is a symbol of mutual trust and increases cooperation between the United States and China.

In the past 10 years, since its illegal occupation of Hoang Sa Archipelago, Beijing has carried out the most brazen and sinister moves against Vietnam. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese people always cherish the tradition of friendship with the Chinese people and have spared no efforts to normalize relations with the PRC on a basis of peaceful coexistence and mutual interests.

Vietnam always advocates negotiations and is ready to hold talks with China at any level, anytime, and anywhere. Vietnam has many times put forth proposals aimed at easing tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border as well as signing with China a treaty of noninterference. However, all Vietnam's goodwill proposals were rejected or eluded by China.

The Beijing leadership must be held responsible for the present Sino-Vietnamese relations and the tension in the region.

THAILAND'S KRIANGSAK ARRIVES FOR VISIT 18 JAN

BK190616 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] At the invitation of Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, a delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand's House Foreign Affairs Committee led by its chairman, his excellency Kriangsak Chamanan, arrived in Hanoi on 18 January, beginning a friendship visit to our country.

Welcoming the delegation at the government guest house were Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Vu Quang and Nguyen Huu Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Relations Committee; numerous National Assembly deputies; and representatives of a number of mass organizations at the center and in Hanoi. Thailand's ambassador to our country, Montri Chalichan, was also present.

On the evening of 18 January, Vice National Assembly Chairman Nghiem Xuan Yem hosted a banquet in honor of the delegation. Attending on the Thai side were his excellency Kriangsak Chamanan, the other members of the delegation, and Ambassador and Madame Montri Chalichan. On the Vietnamese side were Vu Quang, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, and other committee members.

Amid a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Vice National Assembly Chairman Nghiem Xuan Yem and his excellency Kriangsak Chamanan, together with other guests, raised their glasses in a toast to the continuous development of friendly relations between Vietnam and Thailand in the interest of the two peoples and of peace and stability in the region.

VPA GENERAL STAFF HOLDS ALL-ARMY TRAINING MEETING

BK190643 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] In early January the combat training department of the VPA General Staff opened an all-Army conference on training. All training officers of military regions, corps, and armed branches and services of the entire Army attended the conference. They studied and profoundly understood the military order and combat readiness training directive for 1984.

The conference discussed measures to organize the implementation of the VPA General Staff directive to improve the quality of combat readiness training to meet the requirements of national construction and defense.

The conference stressed that on the basis of firmly grasping the training situation, in 1984 the Army must strengthen supervision of the following key tasks:

1. Enhance the quality in training officers from heads of squads to commanders of battalions; strive to train and foster officers on the weekly and monthly basis in order to overcome the prevalent weaknesses of detachment officers, especially in tactical training and in firmly exploiting, using, and maintaining technical equipment.
2. Increase drills for commanding officers and officers of agencies.
3. Standardize training and force discipline, especially in the management of technical equipment; implement training plans and directives approved by higher echelons under the systems of political indoctrination, reporting the true training situation of units, and conducting control seminars.
4. Satisfactorily train noncommissioned officers and specialized technicians according to the training targets; formulate organization plans for training noncommissioned officers and specialized technicians.
5. Develop the capabilities of units and localities in production; ensure training schedules; save oil, gasoline, and training ammunition.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TET DIRECTIVE PUBLISHED

OW171329 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 17 Jan 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's papers publish the Council of Ministers' directive on maintaining political security and social order and safety in the service of the people during the celebration of the lunar New Year festival. The directive says:

All sectors and echelons are requested to prepare for and organize the celebrations of the traditional Tet in a joyful, healthy and economical manner while heightening vigilance against enemy sabotage activities. This is aimed at encouraging our people to enthusiastic emulation in fulfilling the 1984 state plan beginning in the first month and first quarter of the year as well as in successfully implementing the resolution of the fifth party Central Committee plenum.

Implementing the Council of Ministers' directive, the people's public security forces in various localities of the country must closely coordinate with the local armed forces, services, and people in carrying out plans to ensure political security and social order and safety and service the people in celebrating the traditional Tet marking the Year of the Rat.

The people's public security forces and the militia and self-defense forces, as well as the village public security forces and local youths as the nucleus and assault force in the mass movement to maintain the fatherland's security, must motivate the people to uphold their revolutionary vigilance and better implement the Ministry of the Interior's Communique No 1 on the struggle against those who disguise themselves as security agents, troops, and cadres from various services to swindle and pillage the people's property on the occasion of the Tet holidays.

TO HUU ON IMPORTANCE OF BUILDING DISTRICT LEVEL

BK161003 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] On 11 January, the central school of administration held a graduation ceremony for 140 chairmen and vice chairmen of district people's committees from all northern provinces, who attended a refresher course in administrative and economic management. Comrade To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, was present at the ceremony.

After 3 months of study, thanks to the kind attention and close guidance of the standing committee of the Council of Ministers, the refresher course concluded with fine success. All trainees were able to understand more profoundly the party's general line and line for economic development, various new policies of the party Central Committee and government, and the strategically important policy on building districts and strengthening the district level in the present revolutionary stage. They were also able to understand all specific tasks and gradual steps in the struggle to turn districts into planning units with an agro-industrial economic or agricultural, forestry, fishery, and industrial economic structure.

Addressing the trainees, Comrade To Huu profoundly analyzed the economic achievements recorded in the past 3 years and the valuable lessons of experience in compliance with the spirit of the resolution of the recent fifth party Central Committee plenum. Based on these realities, he pointed out clearly the new factors that will help accelerate economic and cultural development vigorously and steadily, thus ensuring successful fulfillment of all tasks in the 1984 state plan.

Comrade To Huu urged all trainees to seek profound understanding of every strategic objective and clearly identify the enormous importance of the task of building the district level in the economic, social, cultural, and national security and defense aspects. He said: This is also an important and immediate task of party and state leaders at all levels, and one of the major duties necessary for the improvement of managerial work at present. Therefore, it is necessary for all sectors at the central and provincial levels to join districts and grassroots units in creating a combined strength to quickly form the district level in compliance with the requirements set forth by the party Central Committee.

Comrade To Huu also pointed out the need to concentrate efforts on fulfilling some important tasks in the immediate future, which involves continuously stepping up the examination and replenishment of the general plan and the plans of every sector along with changing the planning work in order to truly develop the initiative and creativity of districts and grassroots units; ensuring a material balance in the four sources of capabilities; continuously carrying out the division of labor and decentralization of management, particularly in the economic field in districts; and perfecting the management machinery and supplying it with a corresponding number of cadres.

Comrade To Huu expressed the hope that upon returning to their localities, with their new willpower and new knowledge as well as with the new economic and technical conditions created through the adoption of the party Central Committee's policies on managerial decentralization, all trainees would be able to contribute actively to the building of the district level and the successful fulfillment of all tasks laid down by the fifth party Central Committee plenum.

RESUMPTION OF U.S. BASES LABOR TALKS EXPECTED

HK181406 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jan 84 p 12

[Text] Talks to review the Philippine-United States Bases Labor Agreement [BLA] are expected to officially resume early next week, BUSINESS DAY sources said yesterday.

The negotiations are expected to proceed from then on, although on a low-profile, informal consultation basis until a final revised agreement is ready for signing by the two governments.

The review formally started last Dec 15. But active discussions were put off til this month after the initial session between the two panels settled procedural questions. The seven-man Philippine panel is headed by Deputy Labor Minister Carmelo C. Noriel while the nine-man American panel is chaired by U.S. labor attache Joseph Lee.

The 15-year-old labor pact provides the framework for the conduct of labor relations and the determination of the employment terms and conditions of the roughly 22,000 Filipino civilians employed in the U.S. military facilities in the country.

ONE-SIDED: The BLA has come under criticism, particularly from the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Associations, as one-sidedly favoring the U.S. military.

The current review is expected to tackle seven major issues: Application of Philippine labor and social laws consistent with Philippine sovereignty; Preferential employment for Filipinos; Uniform employment standards including determination of wages and other compensation items; Security of employment and contracting-out of services and activities; Right to self-organization and collective bargaining; Disput settlement and the role of the joint labor committee; All general provisions including those relating to contractors and concessionaires.

MARCOS PLEDGES NO NEW PESO DEVALUATION

OW181351 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] There will be no new devaluation. This assurance was made by the president today as he met with 150 exporters at Malacanang. The president pledged priority government attention to the requirements of exporters in order to maintain the economic momentum. It was pointed out that despite last year's problems, the country's export earnings rose by a modest 5.21 percent. Last December alone, export earnings posted a 23.41-percent hike.

The president denied new speculation on another peso devaluation as he expressed optimism on improvement in trade financing ahead.

[Begin Marcos recording in progress] ..priorities, the requirements [words indistinct] especially the raw materials. I would like to emphasize the fact that we are doing everything to get you dollars that you require. We are doing everything to see to it that there will be no closures in factories whether they are exporters or not. We are trying to do everything so that we can normalize trade financing in short.

There is a lot of talk about again a devaluation. There is no basis for such a gossip and such talk. Yes, of course, there will be many suggestions about trying to bring the black market down and (?accordingly) there are efforts to quote even the prime minister on the escalated valuation of currency. Well, these are not approved policies. They are speculations by newspapermen. [end recording]

WITNESS TIES OPPOSITION TO AQUINO SLAYING

OW181357 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Excerpts] A new witness has tagged the opposition allegedly as the group which hired Rolando Galman to kill former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr for a fee of about 50,000 pesos. Jose Carlos makes this update.

[Begin recording] [Carlos] The opposition hired Rolando Galman to kill former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr for a fee of about 50,000 pesos. Eutiquio Daraman, a costume designer and once a (Bayan) dancer, made this claim in his testimony today before the Agrava factfinding board at the SSS [Social Security System] Building in Quezon City. Daraman said former Senator Salvador Laurel was to help Galman enter the Manila International Airport on 21 August while a certain (Micena Platon) was to provide the alleged assassin the .375 Magnum revolver to be used in the killing.

According to Daraman, he got this information from Galman himself whom he first met in May 1983, selling an antique (Santo Nino) in Malate. He said he became close to Galman, meeting him several times in Metro Manila and even giving him money. In one of those meetings, Daraman said Galman revealed to him that he was a member of the Communist Party. Two days before the Aquino assassination, Daraman said he met Galman again at Robinson's Department Store in Manila. There, Galman revealed to him the plot to kill Aquino.

He also told the board that since September 1983, he has been under the protective custody of the PCCIS [Philippine Constabulary Criminal Investigation Service], residing first at Camp Crame in Quezon City, and later on at Camp (Ibalona) at Legaspi City. Daraman said he sought protection from the military after receiving several death threats through the phone. Daraman was the only witness in today's Agrava board hearing. [end recording]

MARCOS VOWS CAMPAIGN FOR PLEBISCITE ISSUES

HK181328 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 18 Jan 84 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] President Marcos yesterday vowed to campaign for the ratification of plebiscite issues, particularly the easier acquisition of farm lots from public lands, to hasten the political and economic liberation of the people.

"Which is why," he said, "forgive me if for a few minutes, I drop all conventions and openly campaign for a 'yes' vote, particularly to the amendment involving the country's economic and social goals."

The president made the appeal in a speech that highlighted the observance of Constitution Day, sponsored by the Philippine Constitution Association at Malacanang yesterday.

The president said he agreed with social scientists that there cannot be political liberation without economic freedom. He pointed out how the Constitution provides the basis in opening gainful opportunities, including land ownership, for every Filipino. The need for the nation to address itself to development.

The agrarian reform started by the president in September 1972 has widened land ownership but the need for more lands has become urgent, the president said. "More and more clearly, we have come to realize that any great industrial leap forward necessitates the accompanying strides in the fields of agriculture and agribusiness," he said.

This is why, he continued, farmers have been encouraged to increase their harvests by being offered expanded agricultural credit, modern technology, irrigation dams, hydroelectric plants, farm-to-market roads and even rural health and medical care services.

RULING PARTY CRITICIZES OPPOSITION DEMANDS

HK190811 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Member of the ruling KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] criticized today the opposition for virtually setting an ultimatum to the administration to grant certain political demands. UNIDO [United Democratic Nationalist Organization] and other opposition groups came out this morning with full-page ads outlining their conditions for taking part in May's elections. Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono commented that most of the demands had already been met. Regarding the opposition's call for a repeal of the constitutional amendment giving the president legislative powers, Rono said the opposition can take it up as a campaign platform.

NACIONALISTA PARTY TO PARTICIPATE IN ELECTION

OW181405 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Nacionalista Party [NP] members aligned with the Laurels today stressed their participation in the coming Batasang polls. The Laurel Nacionalistas, which are different from the NP's of former Senator Jose Roy, rejected the boycott move. Hundreds of delegates from all over the country gathered at (?Club Pilipino) under the leadership of former Speaker Jose Laurel, Jr. The gathering was considered as the party's most significant display of unity since 1971, and David Nye has the details.

[Begin Nye recording] During the day-long meeting, the directorate passed resolutions approving the party's participation in the coming elections provided that certain conditions are met. These include the accreditation of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, or UNIDO, absolute and unconditional liberation of the press; and the repealing of all decrees contrary to human rights and basic freedom. The directorate also reiterated its stand that it will field along with 11 other opposition parties a common ticket under the UNIDO umbrella organization.

In his speech, former Speaker Laurel said there was no point in boycotting the elections because it is only through this process where positive steps will be made on the road to full democracy. He added the party is proud to participate because it is the grand old party of the likes of Quezon, Osmenia, (Aban) Rodriguez, and (Jill Puyat).
[end recording]

DROP IN CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION PREDICTED

HK171540 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Jan 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Unless new oil strikes are made soon, the crude oil production will lose momentum. The government projects a lower combined output this year from the producing oilfields of Nido, Cadlao and Matinoloc-Panadan-Libro after it rose more than 50 percent last year over 1982.

The production actually began to fall in the third quarter of last year, and the trend continues. Cadlao field and the Matinoloc complex reached full production level last year to offset the progressive decline of the yield from Nido, whose flow rate was down to 1,700 barrels daily by the last quarter from some 2,500 barrels per day as of end-1982.

The total monthly production of the existing fields was 333,023 barrels at the beginning of the year, rose to 356,423 barrels in February and to 500,737 barrels the next month. It slightly dipped to 495,589 barrels in April but was climbing up throughout the second quarter: 496,045 barrels in May and 507,412 barrels in June. That proved to be the peak. The movement in the succeeding months was consistently downhill (442,175 in July, 397,978 in August, and 343,383 in September; no definite figures are available for the past three months but the Bureau of Energy Development (BED) estimates a progressively smaller amount).

CUT DOWN: The latest estimate of the total crude production for last year comes to about five million barrels of oil equivalent (BOE). For this year, the BED expects only some 3.5 million BOE. This projection starts from an early estimate for the whole 1983 of 4.3 million BOE. But even taking the higher final estimate as base, the anticipated production for 1984 would only be around four million BOE.

MUSLIM-CHRISTIAN ARMED BAND DISCOVERED

HK181340 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 18 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] The Zamboanga del Sur PC [Philippine Constabulary] command has uncovered a Muslim-Christian armed band which had been operating in at least nine towns in the province since 1979. This was disclosed by provincial commander Col Romeo Abendan in a briefing he gave to PC chief Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos.

The discovery of this new group, called the Muslim-Christian Rebel Movement (MCRM), followed the seizure of documents in a series of encounters between PC-Police troopers and members of the movement during the past two months in the Baganyan peninsula.

The PC claimed it had killed five members of the group, including the overall commander, wounded two and captured four others.

Among those killed were Victor Sumigay alias "Kumander Buaya," over-all commander of the estimated 60 fully armed group; George Manolo and Togayao Manolo, Abendan said. Abendan identified those captured as Leonides Aloit, Juanito Sumigay, Pimo Cabihasan and Valeriano Rato. Several high-powered firearms and locally-made guns were also seized during the encounters.

Based on documents seized from the group, it was learned that the towns of Margosatubig, San Miguel, Lapuyan, Kumalarang, Pitogo, Dinias, Dumataling, Tabina and San Pablo were the main areas of operation of the armed group. Abendan revealed that Kumander Buaya has divided the areas of operation into four zone commands under four sub-commanders.

Military authorities believed the group was a specimen of a Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) linkup.

Abendan said the new group has been engaged in pure banditry and sometimes served as mercenaries of wealthy Subanon tribes in their land-grabbing activities in the towns surrounding the Baganyan peninsula.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

20 JAN. 1984

